EXHAUSTIVE NOTES

ON

MACMILLAN'S NEW ENGLISH READER

V.

With Gujarati equivalents, Explanation of difficult phrases, full paraphrase, summaries of important lessons and Questions from the text.

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MACMILLAN'S NEW ENGLISH READERS

Reader V.

A kind-hearted Minister.

દયાળુ પ્રધાન.

Summary—In the early days of Queen Victoria's reign many persons came to Windsor Castle, where the Queen lived, to see the royal pair. Among these one day there came a burly Yorkshire farmer who had resolved to see the queen at any cost. As he reached the gate of the castle, he saw a man just crossing the courtyard. Taking him to be a footman he asked him to open the door and admit him. The man looked doubtful for a time and then replied that he might perhaps be dimissed if he admitted him. In reply to this the farmer told him that he was the most loyal subject of the crown and offered him a brile of half a crown. The man did not accept the offer but thanked him and admitted him into the castle. There, he was able to get a front place and he had a splendid view of the royal pair; but he was much surprised to see that the queen chatted in a most friendly manner with the footman. A gentleman standing near, however, removed his doubt and told him that his friend the footman was no less a person than Lord Melbourne, Prime Minister of England in a Windsor Court dress and not a servant as he thought.

Amusing (ઍમ્યુઝિંગ) રમુજી, મનોરંજક. Pleasing.

Amusing story—રમુજી વાર્તા. An interesting narrative

Early days શરૂઆત. Beginning.

Queen Victoria. Our beloved late Queen Victoria was the only child of the Duke of Kent,

fourth son of George III, She was born on May 24th 1819. She ascended the throne of England in 1837. Crowned in 1838, Queen Victoria married her cousin Prince Albert of Sax-Coburg in 1840. The Queen had four sons and five daughters. The death of Prince Consort in 1861 caused the Queen to withdraw from public functions for many years. Two Jubilees were held, one in 1887, and the other in 1897, in celebration of the Queen's long and glorious reign. She died at Osborne on 22nd January 1906.

Reign (રેઈન) રાજ્ય. L. *rex* a king. Rule.

Prince Albert-Also called "The Prince Consort". He was born in 1819 and died in 1861. He was married to our beloved Queen Victoria and was her consort from 1840 to the time of his death, The Industrial Exhibition of 1851 owed its success to his influence and encouragement. The "Albert Memorial" was erected to perpetuate his name.

Woo (વૂ) પરણવાની ઇચ્છાથી સ્ત્રીની પ્રીતિની માગણી કરવી તે. To court, solicit in love. Couple (કપલ) જોડી. Pair.

Crowds (ક્રાઉડ્ઝ) ટોળે ટોળાં. Numbers.

Crowds of people-લોકોનાં ટોળે ટોળાં. Large number of people. [English monarchs.

Windsor castle is the favourite residence of the

Catch a glimpse-જોવાને To have a look.

To andfro-Here and there.

Terrace (ટેરેસ) અગાશી L. *terra* the earth. A balcony.
Burly (બર્લિ) કદાવર, હૃષ્ટપુષ્ટ. Bulky, stout.
Made up his mind નિશ્ચય કર્યો. Determined. Resolved.
To get a good view સારી રીતે જોવાને. To see clearly.
At any cost ગમે તે થાય તો. Under any circumstance. At all hazards.
Presented himself આવ્યો. Came.
Visitors (વિઝિટર્સ) જોવા આવનારાઓ. Those who came [to see.
Gained an entrance દાખલ કરવામાં આવતાં. Were admitted.
Was just in the act of crossing–Was at that very moment actually going to cross.
Court-yard (કોર્ટયાર્ડ) આંગણું, ચોગાન. An enclosure round a house.
Clothing (ક્લોધિંગ) પોષાક, પહેરવેષ. Dress.
By the look of his clothing–તેના પોષાકપરથી. By the appearance of his dress.
Court (કોર્ટ) દરબાર, કચેરી. A place where civil or criminal cases are heard.
Country man ગામડીઓ Villager; Rustic.
Footman(ફૂટમૅન) સેવક, અનુચર. Man in waiting; Servant.
Palace (પૅલેસ) રાજ્ય મહેલ. Royal dwelling.
London is the capital of England and the metropolis of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It is situated on the river Thames.
Shouted (શાઉટેડ) બુમ મારી; મોટેથી બોલી ઉઠયો. Spoke or called out loudly.
Attract ખેંચવાને. L. *ad*, to and *traho* I draw. Draw. [Invite.

Attention (ઍટેન્શન) ધ્યાન. Heed. Consideration.

To attract the man's attention–To draw the man's [notice.

All the way–All the distance.

I have......yorkshire–I have come along a long distance from yorkshire.

To get a look–To see clearly, To have a good view.

Let me through–મને અંદર આવવા દેવું. Admit. Allow me to enter.

Rest (રેસ્ટ) બાકીના, બીજા બધા. Remaining.

Doubtful (ડાઉટફુલ) શંકાશીલ, Hesitating.

It might lose me my place–મારી નોકરી જાય. I might lose my service.

Nonsense–What you say has no sense in it. ગલતવાત.

Send you away–કહાડી મુકવું. Dismiss.

For a thing like that–For allowing me to enter.

Blames (બ્લેઇમ્સ) ઠપકો આપવો. Reproves.

Loyal (લૉયલ) વફાદાર. Devoted, Faithful.

Subject (સબજેક્ટ) પ્રજા રૈયત. Citizen. L. *sub* under *jacio* I throw.

Yorkshire is a northern county in England, and is the largest of all English counties in area.

I will risk it–I will undertake the danger of being dismissed.

Rushed through–ધસીને દાખલ થયો. Entered in haste.

Paused (પૉઝડ) અટક્યો, ખોટી થયો. Stopped.

To offer–To give.

Obliging (ઓબ્લાઇજીંગ) પરોપકારી. L. *ob*, *ligo*. I bind. [Courteous, Kind.

Crown (ક્રાઉન) It is a coin used in England equal to about Rs. three and annas eight.=5s.

Decided manner–ચોક્કસ રીતે, નિશ્ચયપૂર્વક; Decidedly. Without the slightest doubt. L. *de*, *caedo* I cut.

Shook his......manner–Firmly refused to take the money.

It would be more than my place is worth to take a fee–Accepting fee is more than what my place is worthy of–my service is not so high as to deserve a fee (said ironically)

All the same–Nevertheless.

No body...know–No one will come to know of your taking money.

I'd rather not–I prefer not to take the money.

Thanks to the footman–Owing to the kindness of the footman.

Front સૈાથી આગળની. Foremost.

Made their appearance દેખાયાં, આવ્યાં, Came into view

Splendid(સ્પ્લેન્ડિડ્)સુંદર. Fine, Nice. L. *splendeo* I shine.

Surprise (સરપ્રાઇઝ) અચંબો. Astonishment.

Accompanied by સાથે હતો. Was followed by L. *ad*, *oon*, together & *panis*=bread.

Chatting (ચૅટિંગ) વાત કરતો. Talking in a friendly manner.

Funny (ફનિ) રમુજી. Amusing.

Burst out laughing ખડખડ હસ્યો, Laughed very loudly

Annoyance (ઍનૉયન્સ) ખીજવાત, મુંઝવણ, Vexation.

Whom you mean–of whom you are talking.

Windsor court dress–Dress put on by all the courtiers in Windsor castle.

Lord Melbourne was the Prime Minister of England. Hewas born in the year 1779. Hes ucceeded Earl Grey as Prime Minister in 1834, holding the office for a few months. When Queen Victoria came to the throne he was again appointed Prime Minister and he rendered valuable services till the time of his retirement in 1841. He died in 1848

Prime minister મુખ્ય પ્રધાન. Premier.

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2. The graves of a Household.

એક કુટુંબના માણસોની કબર.

Summary:–Four beautiful children belonged to one and the same family; they were brought up by one and the same mother; thus in life they were united, but in death they were divided. One died in the jungles of America; one was drowned in the sea, the third lost his life on a battlefield in Spain; and the last and the fourth died in Italy. We might expect that children of the same family would have their graves in *one* town or a city. But it was not so in the case of these four children. Their graves were divided from one another, not by a few yards or even miles but 'by mount, and stream, and sea.' What a sorrowful event ! And yet because we know that life on this earth is not the only life but that we shall live beyond this earth in heaven after our death, we should not be very, very sorry. For those children must have surely met each other, again in heaven and shown their love there as well as here.

Felicia Hemans was an Engish Poetess who was born in 1793 and died in 1835. She was the daughter of George Brown and wife of Captain Hemans. A few years after they were married, Captain Hemans returned to Italy and they afterwards never met. Her best poem of any length is "The Forest Sanctuary" but her shorter pieces published under the title of " Songs of the Affections" are by far the most popular.

Grew in beauty મ્હોટા થતા ગયા તેમ વધારે સુંદર થતા ગયા. Became more beautiful as they advanced in years. Their beauty increased day by day.

Side by side પાસે પાસે. Near one another. Together

Glee (ગ્લી) આનંદ, Delight, Joy.

Filled one home with glee એકજ ઘરને આનંદથી ભરી દેતાં-એકજ ઘરમાં આનંદથી રહેતાં. Lived with joy in the same house. Graves (ગ્રેવ્ઝ) કબર. Tombs.

Are severed-જુદી પડેલી છે. Are separated.

Far and wide ઘણે દૂર, ઘણે અંતરે. At a great distance. In remote places.

Their graves are...stream and sea=Their tombs are separated widely from one another by mountains etc. By પાસે Near.

Mount (માઉન્ટ) પર્વત. ટેકરી. Hill, Mountain.

Stream (સ્ટ્રીમ) ઝરો. Spring.

Fond (ફૉન્ડ) માયાળુ, સ્નેહાળ. Affectionate, Loving.

Fair Brow (બ્રાઉ) સુંદર ભવાં. Nice part cf the face over the eyes. Beautiful face.

Each fair sleeping brow દરેક ઉંઘતું સુંદર બાળક Each sleeping child having fair brows.

The same fond...brow–The same kind and loving mother stooped down at night to kiss the faces of the little sleeping children.

Folded flower–ઉંઘતાં બાળક. Sleeping children. (Folded because their eyes were closed in sleep.)

Flower–A child is compared to a flower because it is beautiful and tender. બાળક સુંદર અને કોમળ હોય તેથી તેને ફુલ સાથે સરખાવવામાં આવે છે.

Dreamers (ડ્રીમર્સ) સ્વપ્ના જોતાં તે માણુસો, ઉંઘનારાં માણુસો. Persons who dream.

Midst વચમાં. In the middle of.

Forests (ફૉરેસ્ટ) જંગલ.

West પશ્ચિમ તરફના દેશ. Countries lying to the West [of England.

Forests of the West–Jungles of America (because America lies to the West of England.).

Is laid દાટવામાં આવ્યો છે. Is buried.

Indian=Native of the West Indies.

His place of rest જ્યાં દાટવામાં આવેલો છે તે જગ્યા. The place where he is buried.

Far દૂર. At a distance.

Cedar–shade (સીડર શેઇડ). સીડર (એક જાતનું ઝાડ) ના ઝાડનો છાંયડો. Shadow of a Cedar tree.

Hath–Has.

Pearls (પર્લ્સ) મોતી.

He lies where pearls lie deep–He is buried at the bottom of the sea by the side of pearls.

Loved of all બધાને વ્હાલો હતો. loved by all.

Low bed–The place where he lay was the bottom of the sea; hence it is called low bed.

One sleeps–એકને દાટવામાં આવ્યો છે. One is buried.

Vines–દ્રાક્ષના વેલા.

Southern vines–So called because vines are produced in Spain, a country to the south of England.

Are dressed=Are made to grow properly and plentifully. પુષ્કળ અને સરસ રીતે ઉધાડવામાં આવે છે.

Noble slain–Noble warriors killed in a battle.

The blood etc. of the warriors supply best manure to the plants. મરી ગયેલા યોદ્ધાઓનું લોહી વગેરે રણભૂમિમાં પડેલ હોવાથી દ્રાક્ષના વેલાઓ સરસ રીતે ફળદ્રુપ નીવડે છે. કારણ કે માણસનું લોહી એ ઉત્તમ ખાતર ગણાય છે, અને જેમ ખાતર સારૂં તેમ પાક સારો, 'એકનું ભક્ષણ તેમાં બીજાનું રક્ષણ' એ લાગણી ભર્યો વિચાર કવિ પેદા કરવા માંગે છે.

Wrapt (રૅપ્ટ) વીંટાળ્યો. Covered. Wound.

સાધારણ રીતે પોતાને ઘેર અગર એવી બીજી કોઈ જગ્યોએ મરેલા માણસ ઉપર ખાસ કફન ઓઢાડવામાં આવે છે પરંતુ અહિં રણભૂમિ ઉપર એવું કંઇ ન્હોતું. યોદ્ધાના હાથમાં જે વાવટો હોય તે તેનું કફન.

On the battle–field no other shroud or winding sheet but the flag which the warriors carried with them could be found to cover their dead bodies.

Colours (કલર્સ) વાવટો. Flag, Banner.

Blood–red field–Field which was red with the blood of persons killed in the battle.

Myrtle (મર્ટલ) મેંદી જેવો છોડ, A species of plant.

Showers (શાવર્સ) વૃષ્ટિ કરે છે, વરસાવે છે. Scatters, or throws in abundance.

Fanned (ફૅન્ડ) પવન લાગવાથી, પવન હાલવાથી, Being moved gently.

Faded (ફેડેડ) મરી ગઈ. Withered; Died.

Midst Italian flowers–In the middle of the bowers or groves of Italy.

Bright–નામીચું, વિખ્યાત, ઉત્તમ. Illustrious.

Band (બૅન્ડ) ટોળી. Group, Company of persons.

The last of that bright band–The last surviving member of that bright band–The last surviving member of that merry company.

Parted (પાર્ટેડ) જુદા પાડેલા. Separated.

Rest–દટાયેલા છે. Are buried, Remain after death.

Mingled (મિન્ગલ્ડ) એકઠા થયા, મિશ્રિત થયા. Joined to-gether.

Around one parent knee=Around their mother.

Parent knee (પેરન્ટ ની) Knee of the parent.

Lit up=પ્રકાશિત કીધો. Brightened.

Cheered (ચીઅર્ડ) પ્રફુલ્લ કીધો. Made joyful.

Cheered with song–Made happy with their song.

Hearth (હાર્થ) ચુલો, Stove (House) i. e. They lived in the same house.

Nought–Nothing.

Alas for love–It would indeed be a sad thing for loving persons.

If thou...O Earth–Oh Earth if you were everything and there was nothing beyond you (i. e.) Paradise, (where it is believed, persons who love one another meet).

Stanza 1 The little children whose beauty increased day by day and who joyfully lived to-gether near each other in one and the same home are now separated. Their graves are separated far and wide by mountains, streams and sea.

Stanza 2. Their loving mother bent down at night to kiss the beautiful brow of those sleeping children and she had ever before her eyes those children but alas ! they are now gone, those very children who slept together and dreamt of various dreams.

Stanza 3. One of them is buried in the forests of America by the side of a dark river. The red-Indian knows very well the place of its burial which is under the shadow of a cedar tree.

Stanza 4. One of them is drowned in the sea and lies at its deep bottom where pearls are lying. He was loved of all but no one remains to sorrow over his watery grave.

Stanza 5. One of them is buried on a battle-field in Spain where vines are growing. He died with his flags over his breast and is buried on a battle field.

Stanza 6. The last of that happy group, a girl died in Italy and the leaves of myrtle fall over her grave being waved by soft wind, and with flower plants around her grave.

Stanza 7. They who while living played round the same tree and prayed to-gether by the side of the same parent are thus lying separated far and wide from each other.

Stanza 8. They who sang songs beside the same fire-side making it enjoyable and illumined their home by their sweet smiles are dead and gone. Alas for those loving children. Oh earth if you were the only thing and there was nothing beyond you it would have been a very sad thing. (The meaning is that it is some consolation that though they are separated from each other in this earth, this earth is not the only end and that there is something beyond it (i. e.) paradise and that those loving children will meet each other there once again.

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3. What the Quilt Said.

રજાઇ શું બોલતી.

A Japanese tale–જાપાનની વાર્તા.

Summary:–In a Japanese inn newly started and furnished with all second-hand things there one day came a merchant who was well received by the innkeeper. The host was very poor but he kept all things clean and nice and the merchant took a hearty supper and went to bed, lying down on quilts and resting his head on wooden pillows. He had only been asleep for a short time when he was awakened by the sound of voices of two boys in the

room. One said " Dear brother, are you cold " ? and the other repeated the same words. At first the guest thought that it was the noise created by the inn-keeper's children, so, he said, "Children, this is not your room." There was silence for a short time and again the same words were uttered. The guest being alarmed, rose up, lighted a Japanese paper lantern and looked round the room; but he saw no one. Then he lay down, and again he heard the same sound, The voices were in one of the quilts! In haste he packed up his goods, went down-stairs, and told the innkeeper what had happened. The landlord became very angry and said that he was drunk. But the guest paid off his bill and departed. Next day another guest came and the same strange sound was heard by him. He too went away. Then the landlord himself tried and he found the same story to be entirely true. The next morning he went to the shop of the second-hand dealer from whom he had purchased the quilt and thence to another shop-keeper from whom the second hand dealer had bought and so on till he found the proper person from whom he learned this story. In a little house, there lived a poor family—a father, a mother was ill In winter the father also fell ill and both of them died. The two brothers sold one quilt after another to buy food, till at last nothing was left but one quilt.

Snow fell heavily and the two brothers cuddled together under the quilt and the younger boy said—"Dear, elder brother are you cold?" and the elder answered, "and are you cold?" The voices had passed by magic into the quilt and kept echoing there Then the landlord came into the house, took this quilt as a part of the payment of the rent and drove away the two boys. They died of cold. Their bodies were borne to the 'temple of the Goddess of Mercy

(Kwannon) and buried there. One day the innkeeper went to the temple and gave the quilt to the priest. The quilt now spoke no more, for it had done its work. It had made the folk feel shame that the little boys should have died of cold and hunger in their own town. The quilt taught the lesson that millions of men should help the poor and remove their miseries.

You are very welcome–ભલે પધાર્યા. I am glad you have come.

Inn keeper–વિસી રાખનાર. Proprietor of a tavern or–inn.

Merchant (મર્ચન્ટ) વેપારી Tradesman.

Came up to–પાસે આવ્યો. Came near.

Guest (ગેસ્ટ) પરોણો. Visitor.

In fact–ખરે ખરી રીતે જોતાં Truly speaking.

Very–Same, First class–ઉત્તમ Best, Highest.

Host (હોસ્ટ) વિસી રાખનાર Master, proprietor.

Second hand dealer–જુનીચીજો વેચનાર. One who sells old, used things. [clean.

But it was all clean–Everything in it was very clean.

Hearty (હાર્ટિ) સરસ, સ્વાદિષ્ટ. Fresh, New.

Bedstead (બેડસ્ટેડ) ખાટલો.

Quilts (ક્વિલ્ટ્સ) રજાઇ ગોદડી. L. *culcita* a bed. A bed cover stitched at frequent intervals.

Are padded with cotton અંદર રૂ ભરવામાં આવે છે. The covers are stitched with cotton between them.

Coverlets (કવરલેટસ) ગોદડી. Small covers.

Cupboards (કપ બોર્ડ્ઝ) કબાટ.

Painted screens–રંગેલા પડદા.

Which are closed by painted screeens=The cupboards can be shut by curtains or screens which are painted. Are stored–Are put.

Pillows (પિલોઝ) ઉશીકાં; તકીયા. Cushions.

As not to disturb the folds and plaits of their black hair–In such a manner that the arrangement of their hair into folds may not be destroyed.

Picks up–ઉચકી લે છે. Takes up.

Close to–Just near.

I beg your pardon–હું તમારી માફી માગું છું. I beg to apologise. Asleep–Sleeping.

Was awaked–Was aroused from sleep, જાગ્યો.

Supposed–ધાર્યું, અટકળ કરી. Thought, Guessed. L. *sub pono* I put.

Can be slid this way or that–આમ તેમ ખસેડી શકાય. Can be thrust on one side or the other.

Opening (ઓપનિંગ) બાકું, જગ્યા. Hole, Space to pass through. Lit–સળગાવી. Lighted.

Candle (કૅન્ડલ) મીણબત્તી. Stick made of wax.

Lantern ફાનસ. A transparent case for a candle.

Chamber (ચેમ્બર) ઓરડો. Room.

Peeped into–Looked into

Nor these either–neither was there any boy at that place. Alight (એલાઇટ) સળગતી Burning.

In haste–ઉતાવળથી. Hurriedly.

Put to-gether–એકઠી કરી. Collected.

Tied them up–બાંધી દીધી. Bound them, Packed them.
Downstairs (ડાઉનસ્ટેર્સ) નીચે. Ground floor.
Happened (હૅપન્ડ) બન્યું હતું. Occurred.
Exclaimed (ઍક્સક્લેઇમ્ડ) બુમ પાડીને કહ્યું. L. *ex* out of and *clamo* I cry out. Said loudly. Shouted out.
Landlord વિસીવાળો. Innkeeper.
Strong drink દારૂ Strong beverage.
Too much strong drink–Plently of strong wine.
As you speak...manner–As you talk with me thus in an insulting manner.
I shall pay you what I owe–I will pay off my bill.
Depart (ડિપાર્ટ) ચાલ્યા જવું. Go away. L. *dis, part*, a part.
Wanted a night's lodging–Wanted to stay for one night.
Lodging (ઉતારો) Quarters, Place to put up at.
Not been......long before–Short time after.
I have done my best–I tried my utmost.
Comfortable (કમ્ફૂર્ટેબલ) સ્વસ્થ. L. *con* and *fortis* strong. At ease, Happy.
Worry (વરિ) ત્રાસ આપવો. To trouble.
Foolish (ફૂલિશ) મૂર્ખતા ભરેલી. Absurd. Childish.
One by one–One after the other. [to be.
Presently (પ્રેઝન્ટલિ) તરતજ. Immediately. L. *pre, esse*
Lay upon it–Slept upon the coverlet.
All through the night–During the whole night.
Questions (ક્વેસ્ટચન્સ) સવાલ. Interrogation.

When the morning dawned–જ્યારે પ્હો ફાટ્યો ત્યારે.
When it was morning.
Street (સ્ટ્રીટ) રસ્તો. Road.
Back street–A street behind the main road.
Family (ફૅમિલિ) કુટુંબ.
Earned (અર્ન્ડ) કમાતો. Acquired by labour.
Was taken with–Was attacked with.
Week of pain–After suffering pain for one week.
Was taken......sickness માંદો પડ્યો. Fell ill
Heavily–ઘણોજ In thick layers. [closely.
Cuddled together–લપાઇને સાથે સુઇ ગયા. Lay down
Had passed–ભરાઇ ગયા હતા. Were transferred.
Had passed by...coverlet–The voices were transferred by magic to the quilt.
Magic (મૅજીક) જાદુ. Black art.
Echoing (એકોઇંગ) પડઘો પાડતા. Reverberating, Making a similar sound. [voice there.
Kept echoing there–Continued to repeat the
Frowning (ફ્રાઉનિંગ) ભવાં ચડાવીને. Angry.
Rent (રેન્ટ) ભાડું. Money for the hire of room.
Payment (પેમેન્ટ) પૈસા. Money to be paid.
As part of–As a portion of.
Wore (વોર) પહેર્યું. Put on. [driven out
Had been thrust out કહાડી મૂક્યા હતા. Had been
Flakes (ફ્લેઇક્સ) કરા. Small pieces.
Glittering (ગ્લિટરિંગ) ચળકતા. Shining.
Numbed (નંબ્ડ) ટાઢથી ઠરી ગએલા. Stiff with cold.

Until......into death–મરી ગયા ત્યાં સુધી. Till they were dead. Temple (ટેમ્પલ) મંદિર, દહેરૂં. Shrine.
Goddess of mercy દયાની દેવી. Diety of kindness.
Statue (સ્ટૅચ્યુ) પુતળું. Monument, Image.
Heavenly (હેવનલિ) સ્વર્ગના. Belonging to paradise.
But she would not go in–She did not like to enter.
Million–દશલાખ. Grief (ગ્રીફ) દુ:ખ. Misery,
Rather stay–રહેવાનું પસંદ કરશે. Prefer to stay.
Called at–આવ્યો મુલાકાત લીધી. Visited.
Priest (પ્રીસ્ટ) પાદરી. A clergyman.
Were touched with pity–દયા આવી. Became compassionate, Kind. Message (મેસેજ) સંદેશો. Errand.
Carried its message–The message was that the boys died in poverty and due to the cruelty of the landlord. Folk (ફોક) લોકો. People.
Unhealthy રોગવાળું. Abounding in disease.
Ill clad ખરાબ લુગડા પહેરે છે. Poorly clothed.
Scant (સ્કૅન્ટ) ઓછો. Insufficient.
Purses પૈસા રાખવાની કોથળી. Bags to keep money.
Ought (ઑાટ) જોઇએ. Must.

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4 Sands of Dee.
ડી નદીનાં રેતીનાં મેદાન.

Mary is sent by her father to call the cattle home. She goes to do it all alone, although the wind was blowing wildly and the foam on the river was rising furiously ahead. All around there was a mist so that she could not distinguish between land and water. She must have unconsciously gone

into the water and thence carried away by the waves. Next day, the fishermen who come to the river to fish, see something borne along on the waters. They could not say what the thing exactly was. But as it comes nearer, the beautiful golden hair of the girl is seen clearly. She, the dutiful and and beautiful girl fares the fate of a salmon as her dead body is borne in among the poles of the fishermen's nests. How surpassingly shining that salmon is ! That human being who came in like a golden fish ! She is buried on the shore and because she met with such an untimely accidental death, the superstitious boatmen believe that she has become a ghost and still shouts to the cattle.

Moral:—Mary is an obedient daughter. She knows her father is old and so she must go out to call the cattle home. Never mind if there is danger abroad. She sacrifices her life in doing her duty.

Among villagers there is more love and so greater obedience than among the city people. This is proved by the behaviour of Mary.

Superstitious folk believe that any one who dies accidentally by water or snake-bite or fire or some such thing turns into a ghost. And that ghost wanders near the place of its death crying for what was the last wish at the time of that death. But this is not true and we should never allow ourselves to be afraid of anything like a ghost.

Call home ઘેર બોલાવી લાવવાને. **Make them return home shouting to them.**

Cattle (કૅટલ) ઢોર. **Domesticated animals such as cows, buffaloes &c.**

Across માં થઇને. **Through, on the other side of,**

Sands (સૅન્ડ્ઝ) રેતીના મેદાન, રણ. **Tracts of land.**

Dee is the name of a river–In North Wales and Cheshire, ninety miles long.

Western wind પશ્ચિમ તરફથી આવતો પવન. Wind blowing from the west.

Wild સખત, જોરથી ફુંકાતો. Raging furiously.

Dank ભીનો ઠંડો. Moist, Wet.

Was wild...... Was blowing furiously and was also very cold by coming in contact with the foam.

All alone તદ્દન એકલી. With none else.

For the mist–On account of the mist.

Creeping ધીમેધીમે વધતી જતી. Increasing slowly.

Tide–ભરતી. Rise of water in a sea.

come up along–Came just near, Reached.

The creeping tide...sea–The tide slowly increasing, the waters of the sea reached the shore.

Round and round–In all directions, Everywhere.

Blinding આંધળા કરી નાંખે તેવી, જેમાં દેખી શકાય નહિ તેવી. Dense. So thick that nothing can be seen through it.

Mist ધુમસ. Fog. Thin vapour clinging to the ground.

Came down–Spread, Enveloped.

Hid ઢાંકી દીધી. Covered.

Weed (વીડ) નકામા રોપાં, ઝાડવા. Low shrubs.

Floating (ફ્લોટિંગ) તરતા. Appearing above the surface of the sea. Tress (ટ્રેસ) વાળની લટ. Plait of hair.

Tress of golden hair–Plait or curl of glossy and yellow hair.

Drowned ડુબી ગયેલી. Submerged, Sunk.

Maiden (મેડન) કુમારિકા. Unmarried girl.

Nets માછલી પકડવાની જાળ.

Salmon (સૅલમન) એક જાતની માછલી. A kind of fish.

So fair–So brightly.

Stakes જેની સાથે જાળ બાંધે છે તે વાંસડા. Thin poles to which nets are fastened and which are fixed in the ground.

Was never.........stakes at Dee–of all the fishes that were caught in the nets at Dee none was so bright as the thing just caught (the body of that girl Mary. Here *stakes* is used for net.)

Rowed હોડીમાં સુવાડીને લઈ ગયા. Carried her in a boat propelled with oars.

Rolling–Turning over like waves. [drowned.

Cruel because any one that comes near it is

Crawling ધીમેધીમે આવતાં. Moving slowly.

Hungry–It devours (drowns) any one whe comes near it.

Grave–Tomb. Boatmen ખારવા. Sailors, Seamen.

Charles Kingsley—(1819–1875). An English clergyman and novelist. He was the writer of such popular stories as those of *Westward Ho?* and *Hereward the Wake.* He also wrote some beautiful poems, such as this, *The Sands of Dee.*

Stanza 1. The father said to his daughter "Oh Mary go and bring the cattle home safely across the sandy beach of the River Dee." The wind was blowing furiously in a westerly direction and was very cold by coming in contact with the foam.

Stanza 2. the tide began to rise slowly but surely and it began to come nearer and nearer in every direction towards the sand as far as eye could reach and, above that, dense fog covered the land and she could not see anything and she did not come alive. (i. e. she died there.)

Stanza 3. The fishermen began to wonder whether it was a plant or a fish or a mass of hair floating on the surface. Ringlets of shining yellow hair of the drowned maiden were seen above the nets in the sea. In the nets there had never been even a salmon so shining as that curl of golden hair.

Stanza 4. They took her dead body in a boat and rowed it to the shore through the foaming waves that cruelly took her life; brought the boat on shore and buried her. But still the sailors at times hear her voice across the Dee calling the cattle back to home.

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5. The Village Wedding.

ગામડામાં લગ્ન.

Para 1. In the village there are two sorts of men, farmers and gentlemen. There are many cottages belonging to the former and some big houses belonging to the latter. There are fields and woods and in the distance there are hills.

Para 2. There is a small river running through the village in which you can see small fish glistening here and there. There is the church with its old tower and there is the graveyard with its old inscriptions. There is the clergyman's house and there is a school with its playground.

Para 3. There is only Grocer's shop but it supplies almost everything that the villagers want. We know that the city people require a great many things but that the villagers want only a few; it is no wonder, therefore that there is only one shop. The Grocer also acts as the Postmaster. There is one Doctor's house.

Para 4. The village boys are seen in the lane delightfully watching the sparks of fire that rise up from the village Blacksmith's anvil.

Para 5. In the evening some are seen in the village inn refreshing themselves with some food and talk.

Para 6. Everyday the same activities are gone through. Cows, horses, and boys go out in the morning and return in the evening.

Para 7. Sunday is a day of rest. The villagers on that day do not work; they only go to Church to pray and hear service.

Para 8. The scene of Nature changes according to the seasons but the life of the villagers goes the same round throughout the year.

Para 9. But to day there is something unusual. It is not Sunday and yet is a holiday and the Church bells are ringing.

Para 10. The reason is that the daughter of the greatest man of the village, the Squire, is going to be married. The sun is shining brightly and so women suppose that the bride will be happy. There is a great deal of ornamentation, flowers and flags at the Church and at some of the houses of the villagers in honour of the marriage. Villagers of the place and its district have come out, dressed in their best Sunday clothes. Drivers of carriages have put on the 'wedding favours.'

Para 11. A feast is to be given to the villagers and for that purpose large white tents have been pitched in the Park of the Hall and tables are laid.

Para 12. Inside the Hall great preparations for a feast are made for gentlemen, guests speceially invited for the wedding feast.

Para 13. The steps of the staircase of the Hall are covered with red cloth for ladies to tread upon flags and flowers are so much in evidence in every room that it looks like a garden. The names of the bride and the bridegroom are knitted in brief in an arch, made of white and red roses.

Para 14. Wedding presents, so many and so beautiful, large and small are placed for show in the largest room of the house.

Para 15. The bride is dressed in white satin her relations first drive off to the Church and last goes herself with her father, cheered and blessed all along the road by the villagers, for she has been beloved of them all for twenty years.

Para 16. Everything in the Church is ready; the old Rector and the Bridegroom and the so many witnesses of the coming marriage.

Para 17. The Bride arrives; the church organ plays a grand tune. Behind her come her ' bridesmaids ' just as the bridegroom has his 'best man.' She walks up to the altar.

The marriage ceremony begins and the marriage vow is taken both by the bride and the bridegroom and the marriage ring is put on the third finger of the left hand of the bride by the bridegroom. The rector blesses the married couple and the bridegroom and the bride sign their names in the Church register as man and wife. Then, husband

and wife and guests drive away to the Hall, there to partake of the marriage feast. The villagers also crowd together in the park for the same purpose.

Many are the congratulations and 'drinks to the Health of the Bride and Bridegroom.' Then the bride cuts the wedding cake and all are pleased to take a piece each.

The pair now bid good-bye to the guests; Church bells ring; bands of music play and the guests depart. The cheerful and happy villagers long remember and talk about the marriage of the Squire's daughter.

Lies–Is situated. Woods (વૂડ્ઝ) જંગલ. Forests.

Cottages (કૉટેજીઝ) ઝુંપડી. Huts. [on the field.

Dotted over–Numerous cottages have been erected

Here and there–In some places.

Standing in its own ground–Erected on the ground belonging to the owner himself.

With a smooth green lawn in front–In the fore part of the house, there is a plot of grassy land

Filled with=Full of.

Paths (પાથ્સ) રસ્તા. Roads cut out in lawns.

Gravel (ગ્રેવલ) ઝીણી કાંકરી. Small pieces of stone.

Wind in and out–Are made in a zigzag manner, leading from and into the garden.

Beyond–on the other side.

Rise–Are situated.

Shady trees–Large trees giving good shade.

Rivulet નદી. Dimunitive of river. A small river.

Ripples (રિપલ્સ) ખળખળ અવાજ કરે છે. Makes a gentle sound while flowing. Gently flows.

Pebbles (પેબલ્સ) પથરા. Small pieces of stone.
Ripples over...in its bed–The river flows gently over little stones which can be seen in the river.
Bed (બેડ) તળીયું. Bottom.
Arched Bridge કમાનવાળો પુલ. Bridge having arches.
Centre (સેન્ટર) મધ્યભાગ. Middle.
Church (ચર્ચ) દેવળ. A building for christian worship.
Belfry ઘંટ રાખવાનો બુરજ. Bell-Tower.
Announce જણાવવું. Declare, Proclaim.
Wedding (વેડિંગ) લગ્ન. Marriage.
Funeral (ફ્યુનરલ) દાટવાની ક્રિયા. Burial ceremony.
Grave yard દેવળની પાસેનું મરેલા માણસો દાટવાનું ચોગાન. A court yard near the church for burning the dead.
To call people...funeral–The bell is rung in the church at the time of prayer or when a marriage ceremony takes place or when some dead body is to be buried.
Tombstones (ટુમ્બ સ્ટોન્સ) Slabs of stones on a tomb on which the name of the deceased is written.
Inscription (ઇન્સ્ક્રીપ્શન) કોતરેલો લેખ. L. *in* and *scribo*, I write. Anything engraved on a stone.
Worn ઘસાઇ ગયો છે. Impaired.
Cut into the stones–Engraved.
Close by–Just near.
Rectory ધર્માધ્યક્ષને રહેવાનું મકાન. Building for the rector to live in.
Clergyman ધર્માધિકારી. Priest, Rector.
In charge of–Having the charge or care of.

Ivy એક જાતનો વેલો.

Not far off ઘણે દૂર નહિ, પાસે. Near.

Play ground રમત ગમતની જગ્યા. Open ground for the schoolboys to play.

Main–મહોટો, મુખ્ય. Principal.

Lanes go off to the houses–From the main street small lanes branch off in different directions leading to houses.

Grocery (ગ્રોસરિ) ગાંધીની દુકાન. Grocer's shop.

That are likely to be wanted in the village–That the villagers are likely to require.

Plates (પ્લેટસ) રકાબી. Rich folk=Rich people.

Neighbourhood–પાડોશ. Vicinity.

Post-master–One who manages a post office e. g. the work of delivering letters despatching parcels [etc.

Stamps (સ્ટૅમ્પ્સ) પોસ્ટની ટીકીટ. Postal stamps.

Pony-cart–ટટ્ટુની ગાડી. A small carriage with a pony yoked to it.

He has to be ready to go–He must be prepared to go. Supply–જથ્થો. Stock.

Medicines (મેડિસિન્સ) દવા. Chemical drugs.

Blacksmith–લુહાર.

Forge–ભઠ્ઠી. A furnace where iron is heated.

Bright sparks–ચળકતા તનખા. Brilliant particles of fire or some ignited substance.

Anvil (એન્વિલ) એરણ. An iron block on which smiths hammer and shape and work.

Hammer (હૅમર) હથોડો.

Comes down upon–Falls heavily.

That fly from......down upon the red hot iron= When hot iron is beaten by a hammer little sparks of fire come out of it.

Inn (ઇન) વિસી. Hotel. Is over–Is finished.

Smoking their pipes–Smoking tobacco in pipes made of clay or wood.

Ale–જવનો દારૂ. Wine made from ale.

Sweep out–વાળી કહાડવું. Remove the dust.

Dress કપડા પહેરવા. Make them put on clothes.

Mend સમાં કરવા. Repair.

To graze–ચરવાને. To feed in open fields.

Plough (પ્લાઉ) હળ. Tilling instrument.

Are led out to the plough–Are yoked to the plough

Harvest–field–કાપણી કરવાને તૈયાર કરવાનું ખેતર. Field full of crops ready to be reaped.

Breakfast–નાસ્તો. A morning meal.

Have had–Have finished.

Reigns (રેઇન્સ) પ્રવર્તે છે, પ્રસરે છે. Prevails.

Quiet reigns in the village–Everywhere there is silence in the village.

Come pouring out in numbers.

Seems alive with them–Appears to be full of activity owing to the noise made by children.

Cheese (ચીઝ) પનીર. Cake made of curd, sugar butter.

Sinking sun અસ્ત પામતો સૂર્ય. Setting sun.

Saunter down (સૉન્ટર) આમતેમ ભટકવું. Stroll idly.

Sunday clothes–Fine clothes which they wear on sundays.

Rector (રેક્ટર) ધર્માધિકારી. Priest. Clergyman.

Preaches ઉપદેશ આપવો. delivers a sermon.

Hymns (હિમ્સ) ગીત. Songs. Psalms.

Service ઈશ્વર સેવા, ઇશ્વર ભક્તિ. Formal religious devotion.

Because it is serving God–Because to do so is to serve God. Seasons ઋતુઓ- Tints રંગ Hues.

Depart as winter approaches–Just when winter sets in, the birds leave England and fly away to the other countries. Seldom–ભાગ્યેજ. Hardly.

Village–All the men in the village.

The village is awake early–All the people in the village have arisen early.

Stir–ગડબડ Movement Sunrise–Morning.

Eagerly watching–Observing carefully.

What is going on–What is happening.

Indeed–ખરેખર Truly.

In all the country around–In all the surrounding villages.

Squire (સ્કવાયર) ઇંગ્લાંડમાં એક ઉંચો ઇલકાબ છે. It is the title of a man next in rank to a Knight.

Owns–Possesses.

Hall is the name of the Squire's building 'Happy is the bride......etc. (see lesson 6).

Cartloads of flowers–Carts full of flowers.

Ferns–A sort of plants.

Are being taken down–Are carried.

Gateway–દરવાજો Entrance gate.

Flags wave from it–Banners are fastened on the arches and they flutter by the breeze of the wind.

To do him honour–તેને માન આપવાને To pay respect to him. Carriages–ગાડી Coaches.

Pairs જોડી Couples.

Roll up હંકારી લાવે છે. Are driven up.

Relations (રિલેશ-ન્સ) સગાં. Ralatives. L. *re, latus* carried.

For miles around–From places, some miles away

Ribbon (રિબ્બન) લેસ, ફીત. A long narrow web of silk, used for trimming dresses. [in it.

Button hole–Holes in the coat for fixing a flower.

Wedding favour–As a present in honour of wedding.

Pitched–ઉભા કરવામાં આવ્યા છે. Are erected.

Tables have been laid with plates etc.–Plates etc have been placed on the table.

Invited–નિમંત્રણ કરવામાં આવ્યું છે. Are requested to come. L *in vito* I call.

Inside–અંદરના ભાગમાં. In the interior.

Mansion (મૅન્શન) મકાન, મહેલ. Palace.

Ancestors (ઍન્સેસ્ટર્સ) બાપદાદા. Forefathers. L. *ante,* before and *cedo* I go. Preparations–તૈયારી.

Wedded pair–married couple.

Marriage ceremony–લગ્નક્રિયા. Ceremony by which marriage takes place.

Terrace (ટેરેઇસ) અગાશી. An elevated flat roof or platform, made of stone.

Leading down-Extending. Lofty ઉંચુ High.
Gravelled સુંવાળી, કાંકરી જેના પર પાથરેલી હોય તેવેા. Covered with small, soft stones or pebbles.
Has been laid-Is spread.
Alight-ઉતરે. Descend. Soil-બગાડવા. Make dirty.
Staircase-દાદર. The space in which a stair is placed.
Flowers hide the staircases-Over the staircase are placed flower pots so that it is completely covered with flowers.
Far end of the drive-Other end of the path.
Arch of triumph-શુભ પ્રસંગની ખુશાલીમાં સુંદર કમાન ઉભી કરવામાં આવે છે તે. Magnificent arch raised to commemorate, or celebrate a happy event.
Initial-શરૂ થતા, આરંભતા. Letter at the beginning of a word (Ris the initial letter of the word Rama).
Intertwined-ગુંથેલા. Woven together.
Has been given up-Is specially kept for.
Display-બતાવવું તે. Show, Exhibition.
Have been pouring in=Are coming in numbers.
Articles-Things, Presents. [ઢાંકાએલ જમીન.
Carpeted floor-Floor covered with carpet. શેતરંજીથી
Goodly sight-Beautiful spectacle. સુંદર દેખાવ.
Statue (સ્ટેચ્યુ) પુતળાં. Monument.
Bracelet (બ્રેસલેટ) બંગડી. An ornament of the wrist.
Necklace-હાર. A string of beads or precious stones
Diamonds and rubies-હીરા ને માણેક. (for the neck.
Work tables-Tables used at the time of working.

Need buy nothing=Would not require to buy anything.
Kid leather- બકરાનું ચામડું. Leather made from the skin of a goat.
Wreath (રીથ) માળા. Garland.
Orange blossoms-Orange flowers.
Staying-Living.
Excited-Eager.
Drive off-Drive in a carriage to the church.
To catch a glimpse=To have a look.
Peer through=Look through.
Railings-જાળીના સળીઆ. Bars of an enclosure.
Well known to them-Acquainted with them.
Bless her-આશીર્વાદ આપવો. Express good wishes.
Decorated (ડેકોરેટેડ) શણગારવામાં આવ્યું છે. Adorned.
Altar (ઑલ્ટર) અંગ્રેજ લોકોના દેવળમાં ધર્મ ક્રિયા કરવાની ઉંચી જગ્યા હોય છે તે. A raised platform in a church for performing religious ceremonies.
Minister (મિનિસ્ટર) ધર્માધ્યક્ષ. A religious officer or a rector, Priest. L. *minister* a servant.
Bouquet (બોકે) ફુલની કલગી. Bunch of flowers.
Listening (લિસનિંગ) ધ્યાન દઈને સાંભળે છે. Hear attentively.
Wheels (વ્હીલ્સ) પૈંડા.
Best man-The right-hand man or the supporter of the bridegroom at a wedding.
Rails-સળીયા. Bars.
Organ-એક જાતનું વાદ્ય યંત્ર. A kind of wind instrument consisting of a number of pipes, with keys like those of a piano.
Tune-Melody.
Leaning-અઢેલીને. Reclining.

Veil–A thin covering. બુરખો. [time of wedding.
Brides maids–Girls whe attend on a bride at the
Walking two and two–Two in one line.
Group themselves–Gather themselves round.
Ancient–જૂના. Old.
Prayer book–Book containing hymns or prayers.
Wilt thou have–Will you like to have.
Wedded wife–married wife. ધર્મપત્ની.
Comfort–Give solace. L. *con, fortis*, strong. સુખ આપવું.
Forsaking all others–Giving up or leaving off any other woman you may have loved.
Are strained to hear–સાંભળવાને આતુર હોય છે. Are very eager to hear. Giveth–Gives.
Repeat–ફરીથી બોલી જવું. Tn reiterate. [કે દુઃખમાં.
For better, For worse. Under all circumstances. સુખ
Cherish (ચેરિશ) સ્નેહ રાખવો Hold dear.
Do us part–આપણને જુદાં પાડે. Part us. Separate us.
Ordinances (ઑર્ડિનન્સિસ) હુકમ, ધારા. An edict or Decree. L. *orde*, order. [faith to thee for that.
I plight thee my troth–I pledge my honour or
Those whom God...put asunder–Let those who have been joined (i. e. married) by God, be not separated by man.
Endow (એન્ડાઉ) આપવું. Enrich, Furnish.
Put asunder–જુદાં પાડવા. Separate.
Pronounce–મ્હોડેથી કહેવું. Declare. L. *pre, nuncio* I call
Psalm (સામ) ભજન. Hymn of God.
The Bible is the sacred book of the Christians.

Vestry is a room in the church where the church Registers etc. are kept.

Registers–નોંધ બુક. Record book.

Walk down the centre to the door–Walk from the centre of the room to the door.

"The wedding march"–લગ્ન વખતે ગાવાના ગીતનું નામ છે.

Scatter–ફેંકવા. Throw, Spread.

Grandest–સૌથી ભપકાદાર. Nicest.

Hurry off–ઉતાવળથી જાય છે. Go in haste.

Long remembered–Remembered for a long time.

Meanwhile–તે દરમિયાન. During that time.

Dome– ઘુમટ. Flowers arranged in conical shape.

Congratulate (કોંગ્રેચ્યુલેટ) અભિનંદન આપવું. Pay their greetings. L. *Con* & *gratulari* to wish one joy.

Many......she hears from–Her aunts say " May God bless you" to her.

Telegrams (ટેલિગ્રામ્સ) તાર.

Were not able to come–Could not come.

Blushes–સ્હેજ શરમાવું. Is a little abashed with joy.

Surname–અટક. The family name.

Christian name–Name given to a christian boy or girl at the time of Baptism.

In the name, *James scott*, for instance, *James* is the Christian and *Scott* the family name.

Are handed round–આપવામાં આવે છે. Are offered.

Drink to the health–અંગ્રેજોમાં શુભ પ્રસંગની મિજબાનીમાં એવી રીતે સલામતી લેવડાવવાનો રિવાજ છે. Drink, wishing the health of.

Cut the wedding cake-There is a custom in England, that in a feast held in honour of a wedding, a huge cake called the wedding cake is kept, which the bride cuts and distributes amongst the guests.

Captain-An Army officer of supeior rank.

Full dress-When he wears the army uniform.

Good-bye-Farewell. Peal-Ringing. ઘણ્ઘણાટ.

It is lost in the distance-It is a custom to wave handkerchiefs as a sign of farewell. [distance.

It is lost in the distance-It disappears in the

Tenants-ખેતી કરવાની જમીન ભાડે રાખનારા. Those who have hired land from him for cultivation.

Shades of evening fall-Darkness of the evening spreads over the village.

Is over-પુરો થાય છે. Is finished, Has passed away.

એક જુનું ગીત.

6. An Old Song.

Summary:—In the old, good days of England, the people believed that the marriage which takes place on a bright day when there are no clouds and the sun shines forth in all his glory proves to be a very happy one. On such a day even the inanimate Church bells seem to say that the marriage would be crowned with future joy. And so it was in the case of a bride who married on a lovely day. Many years passed after her marriage and she was gradually passing toward old age and yet her appearance remained fresh because her love wasalways fresh. And she often remembered the song that was sung on her marriage-day and was glad

to think how it had practically come true in her life. This was the cheerful thought that sustained her when the time for death had nearly come. Yes, really, 'happy, happy is the Bride the sunshine falls upon.'

Comments:— It is wonderful to think how people of all countries have come to associate darkness or gloom with misery, and light or lustre with happiness. For example, heaven is supposed to be bright and hell, to be dark and gloomy. We also believe that if any day is cloudy, except, of course, in the monsoon, then on that day sommething evil must have happened, for instance, the death of some good or great man.

The belief has a peculiar force in the mind of Englishmen, for we know that the sunshine is not so common in England as in India. They are very joyous therefore, if luckily the sun shines upon their bride on the marriage-day.

All such beliefs are now supposed to be superstitious, especially by the city people, for are they not enlightened and are they not superior to the villagers? The poet has, therefore, very skilfully said.

" Thus sang a little *village* maid,
In England's *olden* days. "

Sunbeam plays-તડકો પડે છે. Sun shines.
Sunbeam-સૂર્યનાં કિરણ. Ray of the sun.
Maid (મેઈડ) કુમારિકા. Maiden.
A village maid-A maiden living in a village.
Olden (ઓલ્ડન) જુના. Ancient.
Lovely (લવ્લિ) મનોહર, સુંદર. Beautiful.
Gaily-Nicely, Joyously.
Perfumed the air-Filled the air with the perfume.

Gaily-Joyously. [હવામાં સુગંધ ફેલાવતાં હતાં.

Bridal peal-Sound of the bells rung at the time of wedding.

Echoed (એકોડ) પડઘો પાડ્યો. Reverberated.

Glided swiftly-ઝડપથી પસાર થયાં. Passed quickly.

Over her brow-Over her. Here the word brow is put for the face.

The long......over her brow-She passed many long years quickly.

That time had scarcely touched-There was scarcely any effect of the ravages of time on her fair brow. Wrinkle-કરચલી. Folds.

Or left......there-Neither was there any single wrinkle visible over her brow (i. e. forehead.)

Freshly bloomed-Increased freshly.

Peaceful bower-Happy, contented mind.

Here love is compared to a flower and the mind to a bower. (ફુલ મંડપ)

Withering power-Decaying influence. i. e. Influence which weakens the force of love.

Thinking sweetly smiled-While-she thought over the words, she laughed gently.

Passing hours beguiled વખત ઝટ પસાર કરી નંખાવતા. Made her time pass quickly.

At length આખરે At last.

Tide (lit. meaning) ભરતી.

Ebbing fast away નો જલદીથી ઓટ થયો.

Tide of life......fast away તે જ્યારે વૃદ્ધ થઇ. When she grew old.

Fond memory સુખી યાદદાસ્ત. Happy remembrance.

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7. The Barber of Bagdad.

Harūn-al-Rashíd reigned as Caliph of Bagdad from 786 to 809 A. D. It was his practice to go out for himself in different dresses to hear secretly what his subjects might say about him or his officers. Now it once so happened that Ali Sakal, the most famous and fashionable barber of Bagdad made a bargain with a poor wood-cutter for *all* the wood that was upon the wood-cutter's ass. The fuel was given but then the barber made a demand for the pack-saddle also, for, it was chiefiy made of wood and he must have *all* the wood, so said the bargain. And he forcibly took it away. Now this was quite unjust and so the wood-cutter made complaints, one after the other before the Kazi, then before a higher judge and at last before the Mufti himself, but as all of them were patrons of the barber the case was dismissed. Now the poor wood-cutter was not to be put down by this sort of thing; he applied to the Caliph himself who duly called him in his presence and said that a bargain must be fulfilled according to the letter of the law but on the other hand he whispered something in his ear whereupon the wood-cutter went away and then *he* entered into a bargain with the barber for getting himself and his companion shaved by him. The perfomance was done on the head of the wood-cutter and when he was asked to produce his companion he produced his ass. The barber, of course, believed himself to be too great to touch the ass and dismissed them both.

The Caliph now called the barber to his court and said that if the barber did formerly think of insisting upon a pack-saddle being included in a load of wood, he, the Caliph must now think of insisting upon an ass being accepted as the wood-cutter's companion. And so the barber was ordered to shave the ass which he did with no small amount of trouble vexation and humiliation. 'And all Bagdad resounded with the story, and celebrated the justice of the Commander of the faithful.'

Bagdad-A famous city situated on the bank of the river Tigris in Asiatic Turky. It was the capital of the ancient Saracen (Mahomedan) empire. The modern Bagdad is nearly 500 miles away from the sea and contains a population of 145,000. Some of the most fertile lands are to be seen in and about the city.

Caliph-(From the Arabic word, *Khalifah*=a successor; *Khalafa*=to succeed.) A title given to the successor of the prophet Mahomed. The caliph is vested with supreme dignity. The caliphat of Bagdad reached its highest glory and splendour under Haroun Al Rashid. The title has now been swallowed up in those of *Shah*, *Sultan*, *Emir* and so on.

Famous-Well-known by his good actions.

Orthodox-One who strictly follows the old original religion. A pious and firm believer as opposed to Heterodox=one who takes to new ways in religion; almost a disbeliever. Both these words are adjectives, (આસ્તિક, ધર્મચુસ્ત)

Abbasid-belonging to the dynasty of Abbas, uncle of the Prophet Mahomed. The caliphs of this dynasty are called Abbassides and altogether they reigned from 750-809 A. D. (અબ્બાસના વંશના.)

Ascended the throne-ગાદી ઉપર આવ્યો. Came to the throne. Early age-નાની ઉંમરે.

Sagacious-wise. ડાહ્યો.

Prime Minister-Chief-વડો પ્રધાન.

The court-the palace where he decided points of law or gave justice to his subjects, his officers of the palace and its furniture-કચેરી.

Reign-the period during which he ruled as Caliph રાજ્ય કારકીર્દિ.

Was-singular verb following a plural subject (court and reign) because the idea expressed by court and reign is one, singular.

Brilliant-Splendid, famous-ઉજ્જ્વળ.

Western World-Europe and America, because they lie to the west of Asia which may be called The Eastern World.

Hero-Chief actor in a story or a drama. મુખ્ય પાત્ર, નાયક. The Europeans and Americans know mostly of Harun al Rashid from their reading of *The Arabian Nights*, because these are translated into English and many other languages of Europe. They cannot read the original nor are all of them expected to know much of Mahomedan History.

Arabian Nights–A book of fanciful stories, also translated into Gujarati. One thousand and one nights are supposed to have been devoted to the telling of these tales. The stories were told at night and so they are given the title, Arabian Nights. The matter of these stories is derived from Indian, Persian, Egyptian, and Arabian lore. They are very delightful reading and so the Western World reads them and gets to know about Haronn al Rashid–અરેબિઅન નાઇટસ એ નામનું વાર્તાનું પુસ્તક.

Numerous–A great number of, Many. ઘણી ઘણી.

Arabic–Of Arabia. અરબસ્તાનના.

Literature–Good books in prose and poetry on all subjects. સાહિત્ય.

Various–Of different sorts. જૂદીજૂદી જાતના.

Disguises–Dresses put on to conceal his own personality. વેશ બદલા. [recognise him.

At Night–For then it will be more difficult to

Behaved–Acted and spoke. વર્તન ચલાવતા હતા.

Of happy memory–Whose name is joyfully remembered by all because he was a good ruler. It is customary as mark of respect or revence to add some such title to the name of great good men. જેમકે ભગવાન્ શંકરાચાર્ય, પુણ્યશ્લોક નળરાય.

Celebrated–About whom men talked much in praise. પ્રખ્યાત.

Steady hand-he shaved without hurry or injury. છરકા કર્યા વગર ધીમી ધારણે હજામત કરવા માટે.

Dexterity-Skill (From the Latin word *Dexter*= the right hand). The right hand is more skilful in doing work of any kind than the left and so dexterous means clever, skilful. And whatever is graceless or unskilful we call in English *awkward* because *awk*=the left hand. હોશીયારી; દક્ષતા. દક્ષ અને ડેક્સ્ટરસ એ બે શબ્દની વ્યુત્પત્તિ સરખી જણાય છે.

Trim-Prune, to cut in a regular or seemly shape. કોરી કાતરીને ઠીકઠાક કરવા. બાગનાં ઝાડને ઉપર ઉપરથી દેખાવદાર બનાવવા કાપવામાં આવે છે તેને પણ to trim the plants or leavesએમ કહેવાય. Also, to trim the wick=વાટ કાતરવી.

Beard-દાઢીના વાળ. Whisker-hair on the cheek ગાલના અથવા પડખેના વાળ. [પાટો બાંધ્યો હોય છતાં પણ.

Blindfolded-Covered up with a piece of cloth.

Drawing blood-લોહી કાઢવું.

Employ-Put to service કામે લગાડવું.

Run of business-ધરાકી ધંધો. [haughty. ઉદ્ધત.

Insolent-*in*=into; *salio*=I leap) Presumptuous:

Scarcely-Seldom. ભાગ્યેજ.

A head...Aga-He would not shave the hair of any man who was not at least a *Beg* or an *Aga*. બેગ અથવા આગા કરતાં નીચી પાયરીના માણસના મસ્તકને તે અડતો પણ નહિ. Wood for fuel-બળતણ માટેનું લાકડું.

Scarce-Coming in little quantity થોડી પેદાશ હતી.

Consumed-Used up. તેની દુકાને ઘણું લાકડાની વપરાશ અથવા જરૂર હતી તેથી. [તેને પહેલી પસંદગી આપીને.
In preference-Selecting him before any body else.
Almost...sale-તેની દુકાને પોતાના લાકડાં તુરતા તુરત ખપી જશે એવી લગભગ ખાત્રીથી.
Considerable-Great, Not q uite small.
Offered...price-અમુક પૈસા આપવા કહ્યું.
Unloaded-Took off the load from. લાકડાંનો ભારો ગધેડા પરથી ઉતારી નાંખ્યો.
Pack-saddle-The saddle or wooden frame in which the fuel was packed. ઓઠું, કાઠું.
Bargain-Contract. સાટું. Agreement-કરાર.
Amazement-Astonishmest, Wonder. નવાઇ; અચંબો.
Altercation-War of words. તકરાર.
Overbearing-Haughty અભિમાની.
Distress-Misery, Disappointment. દુઃખ; નિરાશા.
Customers-ઘરાક. [તેને આશ્રય આપતો.
Patronised-Suppoited by being his customer
Made light-considered of little importance. નજીવી કરી કાઢી નાંખી. [અરજ કરી.
Appealed to-Begged before, Stated his case to.
Mufti-(Ar. *mufti* a judge or magistrate) A Doctor of Mahomedan Law. મુસલમાની પંડિત.
Pondered-deeply thought. ઉંડો વિચાર કરીને.
Settled-Gavo his opinon. નિર્ણય દર્શાવ્યો.
Provision-condition. શરત; કાનુન.
Kuran-The Holy Scriptures of the Mahommedans. મુસલમાનોનું ધર્મ પુસ્તક. ખ્રિસ્તિઓનું જેવું બાયબલ અને હિંદુઓનાં

ધર્મશાસ્ત્રો અગર ભગવદ્ગીતા તથા વેદ વેદાંત તે પ્રમાણેનો ધર્મગ્રંથ. હિંદુઓની મનુસ્મૃતિ અગર તેવી કોઈ બીજી સ્મૃતિ ધર્મશાસ્ત્ર કહેવાય છે અને તેમાં ધર્મનો અર્થ લૈકિક ધર્મ પણ થાય છે એટલે ન્યાય અને કાયદાકાનુન તેમાં સમજાવેલા છે તે મુજબ કુરાનમાં મુસલમાની કાયદો છે.

Put up with-Bear, endure. સહન કરી લેવી.

Disheartened–Disappointed. નિરાશ થયો.

Forthwith–Directly; immediately એકદમ; સીધો.

Scribe–One who writes for others for a little money મુનશી; લહીઓ; અરજી લખી દેનાર.

Petition–Humble application અરજ.

Got......petition એક લહીઆ પાસે અરજી લખાવી.

Duly–Formally નિયમાનુસાર.

Presented–Submitted રજુ કરી.

The Day–Accusative of time, *on* understood.

In State–In a formal procession રીતસર સરઘસ કાઢીને.

Mosque–A Mahommedan temple. મસ્જીદ.

Punctuality–the habit of working regularly વખતસર કામ કરવાનો રિવાજ.

It......presence–થોડાજ વખતમાં કઠીયારાને પોતાની સમક્ષ બોલાવ્યો.

Approached–Gone near.

Kissed the ground–As a mark of extreme respect This was the mode of salutation to a Mahommedan ruler.

Placing......him–With joined hands.

Sleeves–That part of the cloak which covers the arms and the hands. બાંય. The sleeves were long and so they covered the hands also. Now a days

the sleeves cover only the arms but in the case of old persons or some Rajput or Mahommedan nobles we still see the long sleeves.

Feet–The wood-cutter carried his hands and feet as described in the lesson, simply *to* show respect.

Words on his side–A bargain must be fulfilled according to its words. The barber had said these words:–'For all the wood that is upon the ass' Now if I consider these words as they are, my decision, perhaps, will go in the barber's favour The letter of the law is with him. જો માત્ર કરારાના શબ્દોજ જોઇએ તો ચુકાદો હજામની તરફેણમાં થાય.

Equity on your side–But the spirit of the law is with you Equity means justice; proper and equal treatment The barber wished to cheat the wood-cutter for the latter could not have understood from the words ' all the wood " as much as the former.

Kept–Fulfilled. અમલ થવો જોઇએ.

Faith–Trust. શ્રદ્ધા; વિશ્વાસ.

But–After this word there is a long dash to show that the Caliph said some such words in the man's ear, not loudly:–"If the barber cheated you you can have justice by cheating him and thus teaching him a lesson not to cheat others." And then he must have told him what he should do for that purpose.

Obeisances–Reverential salutes. નીચા વળીને પ્રણામ.
Without–Outside બહાર. [બાંધવાનું દોરડું.
Halter–The rope by which an animal is tied up.
The Country–Some village. ગામડા. [ક્રિયા; હજામત.
Operations–Actions of cutting the hair વાળ કાપવાની
Settled–Decided upon. નક્કી કરવામાં આવી.
Crown–Head. Shorn–Deprived of hair. મૂંડાયું.
Presently–Soon તુર્તજ.
Demean–Act below my position. હલકો પડયો છું.
Away with you–Get out.
I'll...mischief તમને બન્નેને ઈજા કરીશ. [Razor–અસ્ત્રો.
Commander of the faithful–A title of the Caliph. He was the head of the Mahommedans.
A true believer–A human being who truly believes in the word of the Kuran. [કરવી શરૂ કર.
To the ass–Begin to shave the ass. ગધેડાની હજામત
Consequences–Result. નહિતર પરિણામ શું આવશે તે તું જાણે છે અર્થાત્ હું તને સખત શિક્ષા કરીશ.
Obliged–Compelled. ફરજ પડી.
Lather–Apply soap before shaving. સાબુ લગાડવો.
Jeered–Laughed at. ઠીઠીઆ ઠોળા કરવામાં આવ્યો. ખૂબ મશ્કરી કરીને ચીડવ્યો.
Mocked–Same as jeered. The two words are used together for the sake of emphasis. તેની સામે ચાળા કરવામાં આવ્યા. Taunts–Cutting rebukes. મેણાં ટોણાં.
Bystanders–Those who sat or stood near him પાસે ઉભેલા માણસો.

Appropriate–Proportionate, proper. યોગ્ય; પ્રમાણસર.
Resounded–Echoed; was full of talk. ગાજી ઉઠ્યું.
Celebrated–Praised and made known everywhere.

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8. The Plate of Gold.

સોનાની રકાબી.

Summary:—One day a wonderful plate of Gold dropped from heaven in the courtyard of the temple at Benares. It was so written on it that it should be given as a reward to him who loved God best of all. All people soon got to know of it and all of them poured in to give evidence of their kind and loving deeds before the Priests' Council which sat on for no less than one whole year to hear and judge. At last they settled that the plate must be given to one man among those witnesses whose whole estate had been given away in charity within that year. But as soon as the man advanced to take up the plate it changed to basest lead. In this way the priests went on adjudging the prize in favour of three different persons but at the touch of each of them, the plate turned into lead. All the while, those who came to the temple distributed money among the poor maimed beggars who lay near the gates, but without real charity of the heart. They did it only in the hope that the priests might count that as a kindly service. Now towards the end of the second year a simple peasant came to the temple to fulfil a vow. He did not know at all that a competition for the plate of Gold was going on. But when he saw a poor, blind beggar lying near the gate, he at once knelt down and consoled him with the words. "O thou, my brother! bear thy trouble bravely. God is good." You see, he did not give any money to the beggar for he

had none to spare but he gave what he had, namely, love from his heart. God was pleased and He put such a feeling in the mind of the priests that they thought of asking the peasant to take the plate and to see if it did not turn into lead. And really it did not; on the contrary it shone with thrice its former lustre. In this way the prize went to the real lover of God and Man.

Moral:—God does not care for our money, or power or position. He looks into our heart. Whatever action we do, He measures it by the feeling with which we have done it. A great philosopher has said, 'Motive makes Morality,' that is to say, our action is good or bad accordling to our motive or inner object with which it is done. Those who gave money to the beggar outside the Temple did it only with a view to get the plate of Gold or to win praise. You see, their *motive* was not good. There is nothing bad in giving money but the motive also must be pure, if we do it to please God there must be real kindliness of the heart which the peasant had and so God was pleased.

If we serve our fellow-brethren, we serve God. There is a poem about Abu Ben Adam (Abu the son of Adam) in which it is said that God considered him to be His first and best devotee (ભગત) because he used to serve men. All creatures are of God and so in serving them we serve God. Only it must be done without any desire of reward, Service for the sake of Service. Hear what this says:—

" He prayeth best, who loveth best
All things both great and small;
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all "

ગૂજરાતી સાહિત્યમાં પણ કહેવામાં આવ્યું છે કે ભગવાન્ ભાવના ભૂખ્યા છે. ભોજન કે ભપકાના નહિ. ભગવાન્ રામચંદ્રજી શબરીનાં

બોરથી સંતુષ્ટ થયા, કૃષ્ણ ભગવાન્ સુદામાના તાંદુલથી અને વિદુરની ભાજીથી પ્રસન્ન થયા, આવી બધી વાતો એકજ સત્ય સૂચવે છે કે ભગવાન્ અંતર્યામી હોઇ આપણું અંતર તપાસે છે, બહારની ખાલી કૃતિઓ નહિ. પરંતું તેની સાથે યાદ રાખવું ઘટે છે કે બહાર તથા અંદર એ બન્નેની પવિત્રતા હોય તો વળી વધારે સારૂં. માનતા માનવી અને તે પૂરી કરવી એ બહારની કૃતિ થઇ છતાં તે ખરા ભાવથી ખેડુત કરવા આવ્યો હતો તેની તે બહારની કૃતિ તે અંદરના ભાવના સ્વાભાવિક ઉમળકારૂપ હતી, તેથીજ પ્રભુ પ્રસન્ન રહે છે.

Benares (બનારસ) કાશી. The sacred city of the Hindoos

Temple court દહેરાંની બ્હારનું ચોગાન. Court-yard adjoining a temple.

Wondrous (ઉવન્ડ્રસ) અદ્ભુત, અજાયબ જેવું. Wonderful.

Where on-Upon which.

Were writ- Were written.

Loveth best-સહુથી વધારે ચાહ રાખે છે.

Gift (ગિફ્ટ) બક્ષિસ Present.

To him......heaven-This plate is sent from heaven as a gift to one who loves best.

Proclamation (પ્રૉક્લેમેશન) ઢંઢેરો. L. *pro* forth and *clamo* I call. Anouncement.

There at-There upon.

Midday hour-Exactly at noon time.

Assemble (એસેમ્બલ) એકઠા થવું. Gather together.

For virtue-On account of their virtue.

Deem their right the best-Consider their claim superior to any other.

Deeds of mercy દયાનાં કામ. Acts of kindness.

Adjudge (એડ્જજ) નક્કી કરવું, ફેસલો આપવો. Decide.
Ran swift as light–Spread as quickly as light.
Quarter (ક્વાર્ટર) દિશા. Direction.
Munshis (મુન્શી) Learned men.
Hermit (હરમિટ) સાધુ. Recluse, Ascetic.
Renowned (રિનાઉન્ડ) પ્રખ્યાત. Famous, Noted for.
Splendid (સ્પ્લેન્ડિડ) સુંદર. Bright, Illustrious. L. *splendeo* I shine.
And all...splendid deeds–and all of them were famous for bright and merciful deeds.
In solemn council–Assembled together to hear.
To merit યોગ્ય થવાને. To deserve to get.
Claimants (ક્લેઇમન્ટસ) હકદાર. Those that asserted their right to it.
Patient weighing–ધીરજથી સરખાવી જોતાં. Deliberately
After a patient weighing of the worth of all– After patiently considering the worth or value of all the claimants.
Worth (વર્થ) કીમત. Value.
Bestowed (બિસ્ટોડ) આપી. Gave, Conferred.
Lover of the race–Kind to the whole mankind.
Estate (એસ્ટેટ) મીલકત. Property L. *e, sto* I stand.
Had parted been–Had been distributed. વ્હેંચી દેવામાં આવતી હતી.
Trembling with joy–આનંદથી ધ્રુજતો. Thrilling with gladness. Advanced–Moved forward.
Lo–Look. Finger-touch–Touch of his finger.

Basest lead–Worthless, Bad lead. હલકામાં હલકી જાતનું સીસું.
Aghast (એઘાસ્ટ) ભયભીત. Terrified.
Hapless (હૅપલેસ) કમનસીબ. Unfortunate.
Dropt–Dropped down. [metalic sound.
Clanging (કલૅન્ગિંગ) ખણખણાટ કરતી. Making a loud
Guerdon (ગરડન) બદલો. Reward. Prize.
Was transformed–બદલાઇ ગઇ. Was changed. L. *trans, forma* form.
Awarded (એવૉર્ડેડ) આપી. Bestowed, Conferred.
Thrice did heaven refuse the gift–Thrice the plate of gold was changed to a plate of lead.
Host (હોસ્ટ) ટોળું Group, Crowd.
Maimed (મેઇમ્ડ) લંગડા, પાંગળા. Crippled.
In hope to move that love–With the hope of moving the claimants with pity for them (and thus to get something).
Whereby–It was by showing love to mankind that they were to get the plate.
Rained freely–છુટથી વ્હેંચવામાં આવ્યા. Were distributed broadcast. [out to receive the coins.
Out-stretched–પ્હોળા કરેલા. Hands that were stretched
So much as turned–Did not even care to turn.
But none...that begged–All of them gave money freely to the beggars but none of them cared to look to their piteous faces and thus sympathise with them. Almost passed–Was nearly over.

At length there came–At last a poor farmer came to that place. Peasant (પેઝંન્ટ) ખેડુત. Farmer.

Not aware–Not knowing.

Contest (કૉન્ટેસ્ટ) હરીફાઇ. Struggle, Competition. L. *con*, *testis* witness. [To worship.

To pay a vow–માનતા પુરી કરવાને. To fulfil a vow,

Shrivelled (શ્રિવેલ્ડ) કરચળી વળી ગયેલા. Wrinkled.

Line of shrivelled beggars=Number of lean beggars sitting in a line.

All his......to sweet pity–His heart became full of pity towards the poor beggars.

Welled up ઉભરાઇ આવ્યા. Filled his eyes.

Sore (સોર) દુ:ખી. Afflicted.

Shunned by all–સઘળાએ ત્યજી દીધેલો. Avoided by all.

Sightless (સાઇટલેસ) આંધળો. Blind.

Knelt (નેલ્ટ) ઘુંટણીએ પડયો. Sat on his knees.

Palms (પામ્સ) હથેળી. Surface inside the hand.

Trouble (ટ્રબલ) દુ:ખ. Pain.

Bravely–બહાદુરીથી. Courageously.

Bear thy trouble bravely–Endure the pain nobly

Straight way– સીધે સીધો. Directly.

Wrangled (રૅંગલ્ડ) કજીઆ કરતા હતા. Quarrelled.

They wrangled of their deads of love–They quarrelled about their superiority in good deeds.

Awhile–થોડીવાર. For a short time.

Listened (લિસન્ડ) ધ્યાન દઇને સાંભળ્યું. Heard attentively.

To beckon (બેકન) બોલાવવાને. To call.

Sacred vessel-The plate of gold.
Lustre (લસ્ટર) તેજ. Brilliancy.
Amazed (ઍમેઇઝ્ડ) ચકીત કીધા. Astonished them.
Rejoice (રિજ્વૉઇસ) ખુશી થા. Be glad.
Departed (ડિપાર્ટેડ) ગયા. Went away. L.*de, partis*, a part
Bowing(બાઉઇંગ)નીચાવળીને Bending his hand low, Saluted.
Streamed (સ્ટ્રીમ્ડ) ચોતરફ ફેલાઈ. Radiated, Spread.

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9. William Tell.

William Tell was a brave Swiss archer. His countrymen still regard him as their national hero. One day he disobeyed the order of Gessler, the Austrian Governor of Altdorf, a town near lake Lucerne. The order was for all the Swiss to bow to his hat which he had caused to be placed upon a pole. For this refusal to obey him, Gessler ordered the brave archer to be heavily chained and taken by a boat to his castle to be imprisoned there. As he was being carried in a boat a storm arose and the guard feared that they would be drowned. They knew that Tell was a good sailor, so they unfettered him and he skilfully guided the boat across the lake till they reached near the castle. Then suddenly before he could be arrested he leapt ashore, clambered up the mountain side and disappeared. Then he hurried to the castle and shot the Governor through the heart. Shortly after that the Swiss, in a body, rose against the Austrians, their despotic rulers, drove them from their country and gained their independence. Thus he stirred up the Swiss, who in order to perpetuate his name, have built a chapel on a rock near lake Lucerne, which is known as Tell's Chapel.

Sights (સાઇટ્સ) દેખાવ. Scene, View.
Lofty (લોફ્ટિ) ઉંચા. High
Rise on all sides–Stand all round the lake very high.
Edge (એજ) કોર, કિનારો. Shore.
A scene of the greatest beauty–Very beautiful sight.
Makes his way–મુસાફરી કરે છે. Travels.
Flight (ફ્લાઇટ) દાદર, પગથીઆ. Stair, Ladder.
A flight of steps–A series or line of steps.
Jutting out into–આગળ પડતો. Projecting.
Stands–Is situated.
Chapel (ચેપલ) દેવળ. Place of worship.
Built to his memory–તેના સ્મરણમાં. Built to commemorate his name.
Memory (મેમરિ) સ્મરણ Remembrance.
To his memory–To perpetuate his name તેનું નામ અમર કરવાને.
National (નૅશનલ) પ્રજાકીય. Of the whole nation. L. *natus* born.
Regard–Consider
Stirred up (સ્ટર્ડ અપ) જાગૃત કીધા, ઉશ્કેર્યો. Excited, moved to rise in arms.
Yoke–ધુંસરી. Sway, Power.
Shepherds (શેપ્હર્ડ્ઝ) ભરવાડ. Cow–herds.
Reared–ઉછેર્યો. Brought up.
Slopes (સ્લોપ્સ) ઢોળાવવાળી જગ્યા. Inclined planes.
Fertile (ફર્ટિલ) ફળદ્રુપ. Fruitful.
Oppressed (ઑપ્રેસ્ડ) દુ:ખ દીધાં. Harassed. L. *op*, *premo* I press.
Above all things–More than anything.
Bitterly (બિટર્લિ) Very much.

Accordingly (એકૉર્ડિંગ્લિ) તેથી. Thereupon.

Cantons–It is the name given to the Swiss provinces.

League of Perpetual Alliance નિરંતરની સહાયક મંડળી. A society or a permanent union.

Stand by=Help.

Opportunity came પ્રસંગ આવે. Occasion arose.

Was a long time coming–Took a very long time to come; i. e. Came after a very long time.

Stewards (સ્ટુઅર્ડ્ઝ) વહીવટદાર. Men appointed by kings to manage small states. Taxed–કર નાખ્યો.

Complained (કંપ્લેઇન્ડ) ફરીઆદ કરી. Told their grievance.

Filled with pride–Proud.

Bow–Salute. Market place–Bazar.

Dared to disobey–ન માનવાની હિંમત કરી. Was bold enough to disobey.

Enraged (એન્રેજ્ડ) ગુસ્સે થઇને Being angry.

Enraged at his refusal...him–Being angry that his order was not obeyed (because Tell refused to bow to the hat.)

Archer (આર્ચર) તીરંદાજ. One who who is proficient in shooting arrows. The brave archer–Tell.

To be heavily chained–તેને સખત રીતે બંદિવાન કરવાને. To put strong chains around him.

Castle (કૅસલ) કિલ્લો Fort.

Shut up–કેદ કરવાને, પુરી રાખવાને. Confined.

Crossing–પેલે પાર જતી. Going through.

Guard (ગાર્ડ) રક્ષક. Men who were in charge of Tell.
Unfastened=કાઢી નાંખી. Removed his chains.
Helm (હેલ્મ) સુકાન. Rudder.
He took the helm–He held the rudder in his hand and began to steer the vessel.
Guided (ગાઇડેડ) દોરી લઇ ગયો. Directed.
Already mentioned–આગળ કહેલા. Named before.
Suddenly–એકદમ. At once.
Before......him–Before anybody could stretch his hand to Make him a prisoner.
Leaped ashore–Jumped on the shore.
Clambered (ક્લૅમ્બર્ડ) ચઢી ગયો. Climbed up.
Disappeared (ડિસએપીઅર્ડ) અદૃશ્ય થઇ ગયો. Went out of sight. Hurried–Went hastily.
Hid છુપાયો. Concealed.
Bordered–બાજૂએ આવેલાં હતા. Was situated on the sides.
Track (ટ્રૅક) રસ્તો. Path.
Rose against–બળવો કર્યો. Revolted.
Oppressors (ઑપ્રેસર્સ) જુલમ કરનારા. Those who harassed them L. *ob premo* I press.
Invaded (ઇન્વેડેડ) હલ્લો કર્યો. Attacked.
Sturdy (સ્ટર્ડિ) મજબુત. Stout and strong.
Mountaineers (માઉન્ટનિઅર્સ) પહાડમાં રહેનારા. People who inhabited the mountains. L. *mons* a mountain.
Struggle (સ્ટ્રગલ) લડાઇ. War.
Independence (ઇન્ડિપેન્ડન્સ) સ્વતંત્રતા. State of being free from any other's sway.

10. My Native Land.

મારી માતૃભૂમિ.

Summary:—A person who has no love for his native land is a person with a deadened spirit. Love for our own country is a natural feeling, given us by God Himself, and so if we do not have it, we are unnatural, ungodly. The mere sight of our native land must make our heart throb with delight. What shall we say, then, about one who is alive and yet who does not show such delight ? We shall say this, that the man may have many titles, great power or position, and too much wealth, but that it is all useless His name will never be uttered in the patriotic songs sung by bards and what is life without fame ? The man is totally selfish and so he will not earn any reputation. Even though his body is alive, his soul is dead and he has no fame–that is *one* death and his body also will die–that will be his *second* death And when he will thus die, there would be no one to be sorry for him or to honour his memory.

Moral:—The story of William Tell tells us how he was ready to lay down the dearest wish of his heart for the sake of his country. The dignity and self–respect of our countrymen must be preserved at any cost, and we should all be prepared to sacrifice our money, our position, our dear hopes, and even our life to uplift our native land. A sanskrit couplet says that the Mother and the Motherland are greater than heaven itself, that is to say, we should even give up the highest happiness at the altar (યજ્ઞકુંડ વેદિ) of our country. All *Dharmas* point to the same truth. As said before, the truth of this poem is illustrated by the story of W. Tell.

Sir Walter Scott–Was born in Edinburgh in 1771. was great English poet, and unquestionably the greatest of English novelists. He was educated at Edinburgh, but did not shine out much in his studies at the University. In 1799 he was appointed sheriff substitute and then clerk of the court of sessions. In 1805 he wrote " The Lay of the Last Mintrel," and then "Marmion," "Lady of the Lake," "Rokeby" and other Poems. But afterwards he turned his pen in a different sort of Literary pursuit viz. novel–writing. Some of his best novels are " Old mortality, " " Rob Roy, " "Heart of the Midlothian," "Ivanho" etc. He then wrote the Life of Napoleon Bonaparte. He died in 1839 at Abbotsford. A splendid monument was erected to his memory in Princess street Edinburgh. The lines which follow occur in his poem. The Lay of the Last Minstrel, canto VI.

Breathes–જીવે છે. Does there live. [living ?
Breathes there the man–Is there any such man
Soul so dead–મૂઢ, લાગણી વગરનો. So poor spirited.
Who never–That has never. [mother land.
This is my own......land–This is my own, dear
Burned–જુસ્સાથી ઉછળતા હૃદયથી. Thrilled with longing, Yearned. Home...turned–He came homeward.
Strand (સ્ટ્રૅન્ડ) કિનારો. Shore.

From wandering on a foreign strand–After wandering for a long time in a foreign country.

If such there breathe–If there be such a man living.

Mark him–Observe. Minstrel–ભાટચારણની. Of a bard.

Raptures (રૅપ્ચર્સ) અત્યાનંદ. Extreme Joy, L. *rapio* I snatch;

Swell (સ્વેલ) ઉભરાઇ નીકળવું, ગાવું. Rise, Become loud.

For him no...swell–No bard has ever sung his praise.

High though...titles–તેને ઘણા ખિતાબ હશે તોપણ.

Proud his name–નામજાદો મોટું નામ ધરાવનારો.

Boundless–અખૂટ અઢળક. Immense.

As wish...claim–Though he might have possessed as much wealth as he desired. [Lucre.

Despite–Inspite of. Pelf (પેલ્ફ) પૈસા, દ્રવ્ય. Money,

Claim–ઇચ્છે. Desire.

Wretch–કંગાલ દરિદ્રી. Mean fellow. [તદ્દન સ્વાર્થી.

Concentred all in self મિથ્યાભિમાની, આપવડાઇ માનનારો.

Engrossed in himself. Totally selfish. L. *Con. centrum* centre. Living–While alive.

Forfeit (ફૉરફિટ) તજીદેશે, ખોશે. Lose.

Renown (રિનાઉન) આબરૂ, કીર્તિ. Fame.

Living shall forfeit fair renown–While alive he would not get any fame because being selfish nobody would praise him.

Doubly dying–He will die a double death (1) physical death when he will be reduced to ashes and (2) No bard will sing his praise and

so he will not be remembered by any body. This is second death.

Shall go...dust ધુળમાં મળી જશે. His body will be reduced to dust after death.

From whence he sprung જેમાંથી શરીર પેદા થયું, આ શરીર પંચમહાભૂતનું બનેલું કહેવાય છે ને પૃથ્વી તેમાંનું એક છે.

Unwept–Not lamented by.

Unsung–કોઇ એના યશોગાન ગાશે નહિ. No body will sing in his praise.

Paraphrase:–Does there live a man so poor in spirit that he has never said to himself, "This is my own, my native land"? Whose heart has never thrilled with joy as he has turned his footsteps homeward from a foreign land? If there be such a man, take note of his unhappy lot. No minstrel sings in praise of him. He may possess high titles, proud name and uncounted wealth; but in spite of his titles, his power and his sordid wealth, engrossed in himself as he is, he shall not only lose the esteem of his fellow men as long as he lives, but will die a double death when he dies; for not only shall he die in body which will be reduced to the worthless dust whence it came but all remebrance of him shall die too, nobody weeping over him, or showing honour to his remains, or keeping his name alive in song.

11. William Tell.

PART II.

Once inspite of his wife's persuasion to the contrary William Tell and his son went to Altdorf, a place full of danger for them. As they approached the town they were suddenly arrested by the Governor's soldiers, Tell having disobeyed the order of Gessler to salute his hat. The soldiers wanted to take Tell to prison and the people gathered around them, and there was a great noise. In the meantime the Governor who had been out hunting came up. He inquired into the matter and asked Tell to shoot an apple on his son's head from a distance of 100 steps. The order was very cruel. At first Tell refused to shoot and preferred death. But when the Governor told him that if he did not shoot both he and his son would, be killed, he took up courage and shot the apple, though without injury to the boy. The Governor was much surprised and he asked Tell why he had put back another arrow, to which he replied, that if, his son would have died, he would not have died unavenged, and the other arrow would have penetrated the heart of the Governor.

Icy (આઇસિ) બરફથી ઢંકાયલો. Iceclad.

Peaks-શિખર. Summits.

On high-ઘણાં ઉંચા. Very high.

Giant-રાક્ષસી બહુ ઉંચા. Collosal. Huge.

Sentinels (સેન્ટિનલ્સ) રક્ષક, પહેરગીર. Guards.

Guard (ગાર્ડ) રક્ષણ કરવાને. To protect.

Raising...of Switzerland-The lofty mountains with their high snowy summits stand there like guards to protect the homes of Switzerland.

Sunrise glory–સૂર્યોદય વખતનો પ્રકાશ. Shining lustre at the time of sunrise.

Sunset's golden hue–સૂર્યાસ્ત વખતે સૂર્યના કિરણ સોનેરી રંગના હોય છે. Bright red colour.

Brighter are the pages...true–Pages containing the deeds of valour of their patriots are brighter than etc.

Patriot (પેટ્રીઅટ) સ્વદેશપ્રેમી. One who loves and serves his country.

And first on the roll...William Tell–But first and foremost in the list of heroes who fought for the independence of their country and whose brave deeds are related round the fire in winter, is the name of William Tell. Roll (રોલ) પત્રક. Register.

Deeds (ડીડ્ઝ) આચરણ. કામ. Achievements. [kept.

Winter's fire–In homes in Winter where fires are

Whose deeds round......are told–People proudly relate the brave deeds of their heroes in their homes in winter, sitting around the fire.

Scene I.

Hammer–હથોડો. An iron head on a wooden handle for driving nails.

His wife is busy...ready–His wife is preparing the breakfast for the morning.

Dale (ડેઇલ) ખીણ. Valley.

Free......air–We being disturbed by nobody are as free as the atmosphere.

Getting ready–preparing.

To learn to shoot–To practise shooting.

If they are ever to shoot well–If they desire to shoot well.

Defend (ડિફેન્ડ)રક્ષણ કરવું. protect. L. *de, fanko.* I strike.

Mend it–Repair it. સુધારી ઠીકઠાક કરો, સમી કરીદો.

String (સ્ટ્રીંગ) ધનુષ્યને બાંધેલી દોરી. Cord attached to a bow

Danger (ડેન્જર) ભય, જોખમ. Risk. L. *duwnum* loss.

You are going into danger–You are going to a place which is full of danger.

Oaths are being taken–Have begun taking oaths

Plot (પ્લૉટ) કાવતરૂં. Conspiracy.

Country calls me–If I am required to go for the good of my country.

Hold back– પાછા હઠવું, ન જવું. Desist from going.

Post of danger–જોખમ ભરેલી જગ્યા. Place where there is danger of being killed.

Appointed to the work–Will be assigned the work દરેક માણસને કામ સોંપવામાં આવશે.

Fitted to perform–Able to perform, Is skilled in performing. [days before.

The other day–થોડા દિવસ પહેલાં. That day, some

Dreadful storm–ભયંકર તોફાન. Raging into the lake without caring for your life to save a man who had escaped from the Austrian Governor.

Generous (જનરસ) ઉદાર. Noble.

Itwas thinking...his wife and children–I thought that as I have a wife and children, so he also must have one, and that thought inspired me to save him and send him back safely to his wife and children.

Get into trouble–આફતમાં આવી પડો.

Cross-bow–કામઠું. A weapon used in discharging arrows.

What do you want with your cross-bow ? તારા કામઠાનું શું કામ છે ?

My bow...Me–I take my bow with me.

Keep away–દૂર રહો Remain at a distance.

Owes you a grudge–વેર રાખે છે. Wants to avenge, Intends harm to you.

Trouble myself–Bother myself. માથાકુટ કરવી.

Because he cannot touch them–He hates them because he dare not do harm to them.

I shall not seek me–If I meet him I will not fly away from his presence and he is such a coward and afraid of me that he will not try to meet me.

Stay away–Keep away.

Go hunting–શિકાર કરવા જાય Go to hunt.

What can...with ycu–તને શું થયું છે ? What ails you?

Trembling–બીકથી ધ્રુજવું. Shudder with fear.

Dread (ડ્રેડ) બહીક ભય. Danger.

Frighten–બહીવું. Be afraid.

Frighten yourself without a cause–You are uselessly afraid even though there is no cause for fear.

SCENE II.

Open space–ખુલ્લી જગ્યા.

Wasting–ગુમાવીએ છીએ. Passing idly.

Salute (સૅલ્યુટ) સલામ કરવી. Bow to.

Crowded with–full of [L. *de*, *sero* I Join.

Deserted (ડિઝર્ટેડ)ત્યજી દીધેલી; સુની. Not frequented, Solitary.

Scarecrow ચાડીઓ. Something put on a pole and kept in fields to frighten away birds.

Ever since –જ્યારથી. From the time that.

Respectable (રિસ્પેક્ટેબલ) આબરૂદાર. Of good repute. Honourable, L, *specio* I look [path. ચક્કર લેવું.

Make a long round–Take a longer and circuitous

Go twice as far as they need–Go twice the distance they are required to do. [bow to a hat.

To avoid bowing down to a hat–In order not to

Obliged–ફરજ પાડવામાં આવે છે. Compelled.

On their way from Town hall–On their way back to home from the public hall.

Town hall is a public hall for giving lectures.

Seize–કેદ કરવા, પકડવા. Capture, Make prisoners.

Comrade (કૉમરેડ) સાથી, મિત્ર. Companion.

A shame for us...Shameful to us.

A shame for us–empty hat–It is really shameful for us to stand here idly as guards to watch an empty hat.

Disgraceful (ડિસ્ગ્રેઇસફુલ) નામોશી ભરેલો. Shameful. Dishonourable. L. *dis*, *gratia* favour.

Despise-Hate. [Flat-સપાટ. Even.

Down, down-Extremely down.

Can not enjoy the fruit of their labour (because they are not independent).

Neighbour (નેબર) પાડોશી. One who lives in the vicinity.

Neighbour does not trust neighbour-People are so distrustful that they even do not trust their neighbours.

Fish-માછલી પકડવી. Catch fish, Angling.

Shut in-પુરાઇ ગયેલો. Confined.

Feel myself shut in-Feel myself prisoner.

Rather-Better, would prefer to.

Bleak (બ્લીક) ઠંડી. Cold, Chilly.

What does the hat matter to us-What have we to do with it?

Halt (હાલ્ટ) ઉભા રહો. ખડા રહો. Stop.

Prison (પ્રિઝન) કેદખાનું. Dungeon.

Citizens (સિટીઝન્સ) શહેરીઓ. Subjects, People living in the city. L. *civis*, a citizen.

Arrest (ઍરેસ્ટ) પકડવો. Seize, Capture. [king.

Traitor (ટ્રેઇટર) રાજદ્રોહી. One who proves false to his

A man of honour and good citizen-An honourable man and a loyal citizen.

Offer bail-જામીન થાઉં છું. Stand as surety.

In heaven's name-By heaven.

Shocking (શૉકિંગ) કમકમાટ ઉપજાવે તેવું. Terrifying.
Defying (ડિફાઇંગ) ન માનવેા, સામે થવું. Disobeying.
Knock them down–તેમને મારી નાંખ્યેા. Beat them. Kill them.

Lances (લૅન્સિઝ) ભાલા. Spear.
Dare–હિંમત કરવી. Venture, Be bold enough.
Do you dare to take him from the very midst of us–Do you venture to rescue him from us?
Rebellion (રેબેલીઅન) બળવેા. Revolt.
Treason (ટ્રીઝન) રાજ્યદ્રોહ. Disloyalty.
Horns (હૉર્ન્સ) રણશિંગડા. Trumpets. Hunting horns.
Murder (મર્ડર) ખુન. Assassination.
Representative (રેપ્રીઝેન્ટેટિવ) પ્રતિનિધિ. One who acts in another's behalf.
Knee shall bend–સલામ કરીશ. Will salute.
Knee shall bend...God alone–I will bow down to God alone and to none else.
Conscience (કૉન્સ્યન્સ) અંતઃકરણ Heart, Soul.
My conscience is my own–You can take away my life (i. e. my body is in your Austrian hands) but my soul is my own and you cannot force it to do anything.
Hem–A sound, showing hesitation.
Marksman (માર્કસમૅન) નિશાનબાજ. Shooter.
Lose a shot–Miss a shot.
Hem (હેમ) ખુંખારેા. Utterance or sound or voice.
Love all alike–Love them equally.
Proof (પ્રૂફ) ખાત્રી. Evidence.

You must give...skill–You must covince me by an experiment of your skill in shooting.
Warn (વૉર્ન) ચેતવણી આપવી. Give a warning.
Lose your head–Will be killed. [*manstro* I show.
Monstrous (મૉન્સ્ટ્રસ) રાક્ષસી. Cruel, Appalling. L.
You cannot mean that–You cannot seriously mean that I should hit at my boy's head.
Impossible (ઇમ્પૉસિબલ) અશક્ય. Impracticable.
I prefer to die–Would rather die than do that.
Do you not know the love of a father's heart–Do you not understand the extreme love of a father for his child, that you command me to do so.' Stand white–Are white with fear.
Accustomed–ટેવાઇ ગએલા. Habituated.
Jokes (જોક્સ) મશ્કરી. Pranks.
Make room there–Stand aside and make way.
Measure (મેઝર) માપવું. To find our the length, etc.
Do not miss your mark–Do not fail to hit at the apple.
Fall down–Kneel down at the feet of the Governor.
Plead (પ્લીડ) આજીજી કરવી. Entreat.
Unmanly–હીચકારા જેવું. Cowardly.
To play......agony–To cut jokes at the sacrifice of a father's feelings.
I place your fate in your own hands–It solely depends on you to save your life or die.
Harshness (હાર્શનેસ) નિર્દયતા, Cruelty.

Acknowledge (ઍક્નૉલેજ) સ્વીકારવું. L. *ad* and *nosco* I know. Confess-Admit.

Praise your mercy-તમારી દયાના વખાણ કરવા. Extol your kindness.

Kneel (નીલ) ઘુંટણીએ પડવું. Fall on knee.

The arrow will not touch me-my father will not miss his aim and thus I shall not be hurt by the arrow.

Innocence (ઇનોસન્સ) નિર્દોષતા. Harmlessness.

Touch you-તમારાપર અસર કરવી. Affect you. Moveyou.

Does not the......touch you-Do not the simplicity and innocence of the boy move you to pity?

Account (ઍકાઉન્ટ) હીસાબ આપવો. Explain.

There is a God in......actions-There is Almighty God to whom we shall be responsible for our actions.

Not even breathe-Not even move a little.

Struggle (સ્ટ્રગલ) તરફડીયાં મારવા. Move violently.

Tyrant (ટાયરન્ટ) જુલમી રાજા. Oppressor. Cruel king.

Your knees give way-Your legs totter and you appear to fall down.

Swims-ફેર આવે છે. Seems whirling.

Swims before my eyes-I feell giddy.

I cannot see clearly-My vision is dimmed.

Spare me this shot-Spare me from the trouble of shooting at such a thing.

Tunic (ટ્યુનિક) બદીયાન. Jacket.

Run me through-મારી નાંખે. Pierce my body with an arrow.

Flashing-ગુસ્સાથી ચળકતી. Shining with anger.

Not a bit-Not at all

It was only a trial on vour part-You wanted only to test his courage.

You are......far-You are carrying the joke too far.

You have no right to act in this way-You as an agent of the emperor should uphold his honour and should not act in this way.

Do you dare-Are you bold enough to defy me?

Beckon (બેકન) બોલાવવા. Call. Sign them to come.

Did I not know you would not hit me-I was sure you would hit the apple and not miss the mark.

As the mountains stand-For all the time to come.

Centre (સેન્ટર) મધ્યબિંદુ. The middle point.

Pleasure (પ્લેઝર) મરજી. Willingness. L. *placio* I Please.

Fate was near-Thy death was near.

Unavenged (અનઍવેન્જડ) બદલો-વેર લીધા વગર. Without taking revenge.

Not unavenged=My child would not have died unavenged because in that case I would have shot you. Parting hour મૃત્યુનો કાળ. Dying hour.

Shaft-તીર. Arrow.

Sped so well-સફળ થયું, બરાબર લાગ્યું. Was successful.

He brings the proud to shame-He humiliates proud persons.

Praise to this Holy Name-Let us praise this holy [name.

Schiller-(1750-1805) A famous German dramatist and poet. He was trained to be a soldier but he had a special desire to shine out as a man of letters. Besides his drama, called *William Tell,* his plays, *The Robbers, The Maid of Orleans* etc. are very well-known. Schiller was also for a time Professor of History at the University of Jena While engaged in this capacity, he wrote his *History of the Thirty Yoars' War.*

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12. The Wreck of the 'Hesperus'.

હેસ્પેરસનું ભાંગી જવું.

Summary:—One day in the winter the owner of a small vessel called the Hesperus sailed out on the open sea, taking with him his little blooming, beautiful daughter. The wind blew now in this direction and now in that, whereupon an experienced sailor asked him to go to a near port and take shelter there. But the owner made light of the matter and simply laughed. The force of the wind increased until at last it grew into a storm. The girl, innocent of the terrors of the deep was very much afraid, and she felt that Death was coming. The father tried to console her and wrapped her in his cloak, and tied her to a mast, himself being afterwards frozen to death. All through the midnight the ship dragged on and was finally wrecked. At daybreak some fishermen came to the sea and there they saw the beautiful girl tied to a drifting mast and dead.

Moral:—Man proposes, God disposes=આદર્યાં અધુરાં રહે, હર કરે સોહોય. We also see how a father loves his child and how a child clings to its parent in times of danger, being

sure of his protection at all times. The child's faith is fulfilled and the owner of the ship, her father, gives up his cloth and dies. The child knows not that the father has died and still calls him for protection ! All boys and girls should learn to love and honour their parents, for God and they are their true protectors.

Schooner (સ્કૂનર) સાંકડું વહાણ. A small vessel.

Sailed the wintry sea–Moved on the sea in winter.

Skipper (સ્કિપર) નાના વહાણનો માલિક. Owner of a small vessel.

To bear him company–તેની સાથે સથવારો કરવાને. To accompany him. To go with him.

Flax (ફ્લૅક્સ) શણ. Linen. [to or given by fairies.

Fairy (ફેઅરિ) પરી સંબંધનું. પરીએ આપેલું. Pertaining.

Like the dawn of day–Of the colour of the morning (which is white with a slight reddish tinge)

Hawthorn Buds–Hawthorn is white.

Her bosom white as the hawthorn buds–Her breast was as white as the unopened hawthorn. [flowers.

Ope–ખીલવું. Open. Bloom.

The skipper he stood–Here, he is redundant. The skipper stood.

Helm (હેલ્મ) સુકાન Rudder.

Pipe–તંબાકુ પીવાની ચલમ. Tobacco pipe.

Pipe......mouth–He was smoking his tobacco pipe.

Veering (વીઅરિંગ) બદલાતો. Turning. Changing.

Flew (ફ્લૉ) પવનનો ઝપાટો. Sudden burst of wind.

Now west, now south–At one time westward, at another, southward.

Up–Got up.

Spake–Spoke. Had sailed–Who had sailed.
Main દરિયો. Sea. I pray thee–I request you.
Put into yonder port–Sail towards that harbour.
પેલા બંદર તરફ હંકાર.
Hurricane (હરિકેન) પવનનું તોફાન. Cyclone. [around it.
Golden ring–પીળું. કુંડાળું. A circle of golden hue
Last night...no one we see–These two lines show that if at night a circle of golden hue was seen round the moon, and if on the night following, no moon, the sailors considered it an ill omen.
Blow a whiff ધુમાડાનો ગોટો કહાડ્યો. Gave out a puff of smoke. Scornful (સ્કૉર્નફુલ) તિરસ્કાર ભરી. Disdainful
Scornful laugh laughed he–He laughed out contemptuously. Gale–પવન. Blast of Wind.
Fall hissing–સુસવાટ કરતો. Made a hissing sound as it fell. Brine (બ્રાઇન) દરીયો. Ocean.
Billows (બિલોઝ) મોજાં Waves.
Frothed (ફ્રૉથ્ડ) ફીણ આવ્યાં. Foamed.
Yeast (યીસ્ટ) તાડી, ખમીર. Fermented liquor.
Smote amain–જોરથી અથડાયું Struck forcibly.
The vessel in its strength–It either means the strong vessel or the storm attacked the vessel with all its force.
Shuddered–Moved to and fro, Wavered.
Paused like a frighted steed–It stopped like a terrified horse. Frighted (ફ્રાઇટેડ) બીધેલો. Terrified.
Steed (સ્ટીડ) ઘોડો. A spirited horse.

Leaped–Went forward. [cable, or 720 feet.
Her cable's length–લંગરનું દોરડું. Length of a ship's
Weather–ખમવું, પવનના જોરની સામે હંકારવું. Steer the ship against a storm. Roughest gale–Violent storm.
Roughest gale...did blow–The most violent storm that was ever produced by wind.
Wrapped (રૅપ્પડ) વીંટાળી Covered. [her warm.
Wrapped her warm–He covered her to keep
Sea man's coat–Woollen coat of a sailor.
Stinging blast–sharp, piercing gust of wind.
Spar–વહાણનો કોળ. A piece of timber used as a mast.
Mast–કોલ કાઠી. Upright pole in a ship.
Church bells–Bells in a church.
What may it be–એ શેનો અવાજ હશે. એ શું હશે ?
Fog–bell–Bell rung to warn sailors that there is fog in the sea.
Rock bound=Surrounded by rock.
Steered (સ્ટીઅર્ડ) હંકાર્યું. Propelled.
In distress–ભયમાં. In danger, In difficulty.
That cannot live–That cannot keep afloat.
Angry sea–તોફાની દરિયો. Tumultuous sea.
Some angry...sea–Guns are fired from a ship in mid ocean for help, when she is in danger of sinking
Gleaming (ગ્લીમિંગ) ચળકતું. Shining, Glittering.
Answered never a word–Did not say a single word in reply.

Frozen corpse–ટહાડથી ઠરી જઇને મરી ગયેલો. Dead on account of the freezing cold.

Corpse (કૉર્પ્સ) મુડદું. Dead body of a human being.

Lashed to the helm–Dashed against the helm. સુકાન આગળ અફળાયેલો.

Stark (સ્ટાર્ક) અકડ Rigid.

All stiff and stark–Quite motionless and rigid.

Lantern (લૅન્ટર્ન) ફાનસ. Lamp.

Gleamed–Shed its light.

Glassy (ગ્લાસિ) કાચ જેવી ચળકતી. Shining like glass.

Fixed–Steady because lifeless.

Drear (ડ્રીઅર) ભયંકર. Dreadful.

Whistling(વ્હીસ્લીંગ)સુસવાટ કરતાં. Making a hissing sound

Whistling sleet and snow–Hissing hail and storm.

Sheeted ghost-Evil spirit covered with a shroud. ધોળા કફનથી ઢંકાયેલું ભૂત.

(because the vessel was enveloped with fog.)

·Swept (સ્વેપ્ટ) હંકારાયું. Was driven towards

Reef (રીફ) ખડક ખરાબા A chain of rocks

Norman's Woe–It is the name of a range of rocks. so named because many Normans were ship-wrecked there.

Fitful gusts between–At intervals between the recurring blasts of wind.

Trampling(ટ્રૅમ્પલિંગ) કચરી નાંખતા. Treading under feet.

Surf (સર્ફ) મોજાં Waves.

It was the sound...sea–It was the sound produced by the waves dashing against the rocks and sea-shore.

Breakers (બ્રેકર્સ) ફીણવાળાં મોજાં. Waves.

Right beneath–Just below.

Bows–વહાણનો ડોળ, મોખરાનો ભાગ. The forepart of a ship.

Drifted–ધસડાયું. Was swept.

Wreck–ખંડેર જેવું. A ship in the state of breaking.

Whooping (વ્હૂપિંગ) મોટા અવાજ કરવું. Making a loud noise. Crew (ક્રુ) ખલાસી. Sailors. [of ice.

Icicles (આઇસિકલ) હિમકણું. બરફની કટકી. Small particles

A whooping...her death–A roaring wave came and carried away along with it all the sailors on board just as small particles of snow are swept away.

Rattling shrouds–Ropes or rigging making noise.

Sheathed–Covered.

Went by the board–Fell by the side of.

Fleecy (ફ્લીસિ) ઉન જેવા, સુંવાળા. Soft as wool.

Carded wool–પીંજેલું ઉન. Wool made clean.

Like the horns of an angry bull–Just as a furious bull thrusts its horns into the bodies of men and pierces them.

Stove–બાકું પડ્યું. Got a hole in it. Broke into pieces.

Like a vessel of glass–As brittle as a vessel made of glass.

Bleak sea-beach–Dreary and cold sea shore.

Aghast(ઍગ્ઘાસ્ટ)ભય પામેલો. Terrified.To see=On seeing.
Sashed close-Tied firmly.
Drifting-Moving slowly.
Was frozen-Was turned in ice.
Brown sea weed-Some worthless plants floating (on a sea.
On the billows fall and rise-Falling and rising as the waves rose and fell.

Henry Wordsworth Longfellow, born in Maine in 1809 was one of the most famous of American poets. He was made professor of Modern Languages, at Harvard University. Among his best known works are "Evangeline" "Song of Hiawatha," and "The Golden Legend."

Stanza 1. The little boat Hesperus sailed in winter over the stormy sea and the captain took with him his little daughter to accompany him on the voyage.

Stanza 2. Her eyes were blue like the soft linen and her cheeks were of a slightly reddish colour like that of the sky in the early morning. Her breast was as white as the howthorn blossoms that bloom in the month of May.

Stanza 3. The captain stood near the rudder smoking his pipe and he watched the smoke blowing at one time westward and at another southward by the changing gusts of wind.

Stanza 4 Then an old sailor who had sailed over the Spanish sea got up and spoke to the captain. "I request you to steer the ship into the harbour because I fear that a violent storm is approaching."

Stanza 5. The sailor further said, "Last night there was a golden ring round the moon and to-night the moon is not seen at all." The captain only blew a puff of smoke from his pipe, laughed and treated with contempt the fears of the sailor.

Stanza 6. Cold gusts of wind began to blow from the north-east and snow began to fall in the sea making a hissing sound and the waves began to rise with foam.

Stanza 7. The raging storm came and forcibly struck against the strong ship. The vessel stopped and shook like a terrified horse and then jumped as high as the length of her rope.

Stanza 8. The captain said to his little daughter "Oh, child come here and do not be afraid because I am able to withstand the roughest storm caused by the wind."

Stanza 9. He covered her with his warm sea coat to protect her against the cold and cutting a rope from a broken plank, tied her strongly to the mast of the ship.

Stanza 10 The daughter said that she heard the ringing of church-bells and asked him what sound it was. He replied that it was the sound of the bells rung on a rocky coast to warn sailors of the fog and saying so he sailed for the open-sea.

Stanza 11. The girl again told her father that she heard the sound of firing of the guns and asked him what sound it might be. He replied that it was the sound of a gun fired for help from a ship that could not keep aflcat in the storm.

Stanza 12. The girl further said that she saw a shining light and asked what it was. But the father did not give any reply because he was dead and frozen on account of the extreme cold and ice.

Stanza 13. The captain was hurled against the rudder and he lay quite motionless with his face turned towards the sky. The light of the lamp was reflected from the shining snow and it fell on his steadfast and lifeless eyes.

Stanza 14. Through the dark and gloomy midnight and through the hissing snow the vessel was dragged towards the reef of Norman's Woe like a shrouded ghost.

Stanza 15. And between the changing gusts of wind, often a sound was heard coming from

the land. It was the sound of the waves dashing against the rocks and the hard sea-shore.

Stanza 16. The waves were dashing right below her sides and she was dragged away like a shattered ship. Then a gigantic wave came with a loud noise and swept away the sailors on board the ship like particles of ice.

Stanza 17. The ship dashed against the rocks where the waves appeared foaming and soft as wool. But the hard rocks below, pierced her sides as a furious bull pierces the body of men with his horns.

Stanza 18. The sails, the ropes and the masts of the ship all covered with snow fell into the sea. Like a ship made of glass she broke into pieces and sank down, the waves all around making a loud noise.

Stanza 19. In the morning a fisherman who was standing on the cold sea-shore was horrified to see the corpse of a beautiful maiden tied firmly to a mast which was being carried away.

Stanza 20. The salt water on her breast was hardened into snow and the tears in her eyes were also frozen. The fisherman saw her hair rising and falling like the brown sea-weed as the billows rose and fell.

13. Earthquakes.

ધરતીકંપ.

Just as when a kettle is boiling over a fire, its lid jumps up and down on account of the steam making its way out through the crack or chink between the edge of the lid and that of the kettle itself, so also when the steam tries to escape through the cracks in the earth, the neighbouring surface of the earth jumps up and down and that is called an Earthquake. Charles Kingsley once felt it in the Pyrenees. There was a vast crack in the mountains and above that rose cliff upon cliff. High up in the distance there were woods and flowers and cones of white snow. He went to bed and dreamt that near him people were quarrelling but when he woke up he heard a great roar coming up from the earth. As it passed from under his bed, the bed shook and seemed to jump. The roar then slowly died away and after a few minutes he realised that it was an earthquake. That made him think. He found out that there was steam under those parts of the mountain from where hot springs were coming out and that, where the limestone and the granite joined, the surface was naturally rather shaky and loose and so the steam tried to escape. The force of the steam trying to get out made the earthquake, by its rumbling and thumping inside. From this we learn that if there is a boiling mass underground and the rocks covering it are too weak to resist the force of gases, the solid earth bursts, as an engine boiler bursts, when the steam within it is too strong.

Sometimes the force of such steam makes a part of the earth roll and rock in waves and if it is strong it pulls down houses and churches. Sometimes again it gives the ground a round-about shook, twisting the walls or making

the stones of a pillar fall, one on the other, sideways. At other times, the force seems to come straight up from below and then things and people are thrown up high into the air. Only the uppermost end is moved, according to a law of motion. Sometimes again a great sea wave is lashed backwards and forwards. This is due to the rising and falling of the sea-bottom itself, or perhaps the wave sinks back because the land is raised up out of the sea by the force of the steam and rushes forward when the land sinks back like a pricked rubber ball. But to understand all these great things of Nature, we must watch little things at home and we must also learn from our own experience.

Note:-(1) Nature is a great Book from which we may learn great lessons.

(2) Such great phenomena (events) of Nature as Earthquakes, Volcanoes, Storms etc. prove the greatness of God and the littleness of Man.

(3) To study great things we must begin by minutely observing little ones.

(4) Experience Is the best Master.

Earthquake-ધરતીકંપ.

Makes them -થાય છે. What causes them.

In order to -ને માટે. With a view to.

Try the very simplest cause we can think-The most natural cause we can imagine.

Gunpowder (ગન્પાઉડર) બંદુકનો દારૂ. A black granular explosive substance.

Flask(ફ્લૅસ્ક) દારૂ લઇ જવાની શીશી. A portable vessel for gunpowder, bottle.

Set fire-સળગાવવું. Burn. Ignite- [વાયુરૂપ થઇ જવું.

Being turned into gas–Becoming gaseous.

Railway engine (રેલ્વે એન્જીન) આગગાડીનું એન્જીન.

Agree with me–મારા અભિપ્રાય સાથે મળતા થવું. Be of the same opinion.

Explain (એક્સ્પ્લેઇન) સમજાવવું. Account for, make clear.

Almost if not quite–To some extent, if not wholly

On the whole–Generally, Almost.

Expanding (ઍક્સ્પૅન્ડિંગ) ફેલાતા, પથરાઇ જતા. Spread out

If we believe......quickness and strength–We can explain to some extent how earthquakes happen if we believe that they are caused by steam and other gases forcibly and quickly spreading out

Quickness (ક્વિક્નેસ) ઝડપ. Agility.

Kettle (કેટલ) ચાહદાની. A metal vessei for boiling [water.

Lid–ઢાંકણું. Cover.

Rattles–ધીમો અવાજ કરે છે. Makes low sputs.

Escapes in little jets–Comes out in tiny spouts

Lid–quake–Shaking of the lid.

Loose and yet hard–Cover itself, being hard but loosely set.

Crack (ક્રૅક) તડ, ધાટ. Split.

Edge (એજ) કોર. Outer rim.

Rattle the surface of the earth–Cause the surface of the earth move up and down with a loud noise

Passing rattle–A slight noise (Because in this case the steam can not pass out easily).

Pyrenees is the name of a lofty range of moun-

tains stretching for about 240 miles between the Bay of Biscay and the Mediterranean sea and forming a natural frontier to France and Spain.

Solemn (સૉલમ) ગંભીર. Serious.

After a while–After a short time.

Did nothing but laugh–Only laughed.

Loveliest spot–મનોહર જગ્યા. Beautiful place.

Glen–ખીણ. Valley.

At the bottom–તળીયે. At the foot of it.

Torrent (ટૉરન્ટ) ઝડપથી વહેતો પ્રવાહ. L. *Torrens*, burning A violent stream.

Polished (પૉલિશ્ડ) ચકચકીત. Shining, Glossy.

Walls of polished rocks–Practically there was no space and the water was flowing over the sides of rocks; hence the sides were smooth.

Was cut–Was made, carved out.

Cliffs (ક્લિફ્સ) ટેકરી. Hill.

Cavern mouths ગુફાના મ્હોં Openings of caves.

Out of each of which...falls–From the openings of caverns stream of water fall down.

Poured in......streams (The construction is:–out of each of which, streams large enough to turn a mill poured in foaming waterfalls.)

Poured–Fell. Waterfalls–ધોધ. Torrent.

To turn a mill–જળચક્કી ચલાવવાને.

Large enough to turn a mill–The force with which streams were falling was so great that the energy produced was sufficient to turn a mill.

Piled–Heaped. Woods (વુડ્ઝ) જંગલ. Forests.

Smelt rich and sweet–Gave a sweet and fragrant odour.

Giant silver firs મ્હોટા ધોળા રંગનાં દેવદારનાં ઝાડ. Huge fir trees of a white colour.

Clothing–Covering.

Spire (સ્પાયર) શિખર. Summit. Top.

Jagged (જૅગેડ) ખરબચડા. Rough.

Saw-edge–કરવતની ધાર. Sharp side of a saw.

Cones (કોન્સ) શંકુ આકારનાં. Broader at the bottom and tapering to a point at the top.

They were miles away in reality–Really speaking they were at a distance of several miles.

Fancied (ફૅન્સીડ) કલ્પના કરી. Imagined.

Snow white they stood...into the air–These beautiful mountains, with their summits covered with snow were some 7000 feet high.

Rose colour–Reddish white.

Fade–Become pale Turn to.

Admiring–Praising.

Dare say–ખાત્રીથી કહું છું. Surely say, Say positively.

Ere now–પહેલા. Before.

Fancy (ફૅન્સિ) કલ્પના. Imagination.

To account for–To explain.

Some stir or noise...to account for it–While you are asleep and a slight noise is caused, the effect produced on your brain is such that you dream

to have heard that noise continuously and for a long time. Underneath–Beneath.

Crash–ખડખડાટ. Loud noise.

Coming up–Coming along.

Passed under my bed–As the–sound proceeded through the place, I was sleeping.

Leaped out–કૂદયેા. Jumped out.

As if hundred......underground–જાણે કે સેંકડેા આગગાડીઓ જમીનની તળે ગડબડતી હેાય એમ લાગ્યું. The noise was similar to that made by a hundred trains going on beneath the surface of the earth.

Die away–બંધ થવું. Cease.

Screamed (સ્ક્રીમ્ડ) ચીસ પાડી. Gave out a shrill cry.

Cackled (કૅકલ્ડ) અવાજ કીધેા. Made a sharp sound.

Flashed across me–મને એકદમ સુઝયું. It occurred to me.

Could do no less than think–Could not do any thing short of thinking, could not but think.

Burning mountain–જ્વાળામુખી. Volcano.

Limestone marble–ચળકતા કળીચુનાનેા પત્થર. આરસપહાણ.

Granite (ગ્રેનાઇટ) એક જાતનેા પત્થર. A kind of hard stone.

Upon its back–તેને મથાળે. At its top,

Were all on one level સરખી સપાટીએ. Were at an equal height.

That was to be expected–That was just possible.

The explanation of the whole para is that on the mountains, to a certain height there was

hard granite. Beyond the surface of the granite and higher up the mountains, there was lime-stone. The waterfalls were flowing from the bottom of the lime-stone surface because lower down they could not flow; the granite surface being hard, water could not flow through it.

Boilers–ઉકાળવાનાં વાસણ. Vessels in which something is boiled.

Rather shaky and cracked–is a little cleft and is shaking.

Oozing out-બહાર નીકળવું. Coming out.

Rumbling (રંબ્લિંગ) ગડગડાટ કરવો. To make a low, heavy sound.

Thumping (થમ્પિંગ) ઠોકતુ હોય એવો અવાજ કરવો. Striking as it were with a heavy blow.

No laughing matter–હસવાની વાત નહોતી; જોખમ ભરેલું હતું. Was serious, was dangerous.

Hurled (હર્લ્ડ) ઉંચકીને ફેંકાવું. To be thrown away.

Deadly gases–પ્રાણઘાતક, ઝેરી હવા. Poisonous gases.

Might have roared out of the ground–Might have forcibly flowed out with a loud noise.

Are too weak to stand–Are not strong enough to withstand.

Bursts (બર્સ્ટ્સ) ફાટવું. Break into two.

The pressure–The force.

Thankful (થૅન્કફુલ) આભારી. Obliged.

Tricks (ટ્રીક્સ) રમત. Play, Prank.

Rock (રૉક) આમતેમ હાલવું. To sway backwards and

forwards, To totter.

Steeples (સ્ટીપલ્સ) દેવળનો મિનારો. Tower where bells are kept. Shelves (શેલ્વઝ) અભરાઇ.

Jump about–કુદીને નીચે પડવું. Fall down.

Slam (સ્લૅમ) ફડાક દઇને બંધ થવું તે, ધબકારો. Noise produced in shutting a door.

Creak–ચીંચીં કરવું. To make slight noise.

Hints (હિંટસ) નિશાની, ચેતવણી. Signs. Warning.

Crooked (ક્રુકેડ) વાંકી. Bent, Circular.

Is hardly to be explained–Cannot be explained.

One on the other, sideways–એક એકની બાજુપર.

To spin it–To turn it round.

Went to law–કાયદાનો આશરો લીધો. Resorted to legal means in a court of law.

Straight up–સીધે સીધું. Directly.

Off the earth–જમીનથી દૂર. Away from the earth.

Smartly enough–બરાબર ચાલ ફોથી. With sufficient skill

Law–નિયમ. Rule.

Face of the cliff–Surface of the tops of the mountain.

Loose–Not firmly set. Ivory-balls–હાથી દાંતના દડા.

Touching each other–So that each ball touches the one next to it.

Stand still–Do not move.

Nothing...soft air–Had no other ball before it but only atmosphere. [numbers.

Mathematics (મૅથેમૅટિક્સ) ગણિતશાસ્ત્ર. The science of

Law of motion–Law or fixed rule governing the motion of bodies. Nature (નેચર) કુદરત.

Solomon, son of David, was the king of Israelites. He was respected for his wisdom. He has left to posterity many proverbs and wise sayings.

A fool's eyes...ends of the earth–A foolish man tries to find out where the ends of the earth are. He inquires for things he has not seen and does not know common things.

Knowledge (નૉલેજ) જ્ઞાન. A state of knowing.

Destruction (ડિસ્ટ્રક્શન) નાશ, હોનારત. Demolition, Ruin.

Moans–Makes a hollow sound.

Sweeps far inland–અંદરના ભાગમાં ધસી આવે છે. Spreads far into the interior.

Sweeps back–Falls back, Retires.

Most likely–બનવા જોગ. Possible.

Heave (હીવ) ઉછળવું. Rise and fall.

Tremendous–Terrible, Fierce.

Rush upon the deck–Hurry up to the upper floor of the ship.

Up the beach–કિનારા ઉપર. On the shore.

Accounting for–સમજાવવું. Explaining.

Comes true–ખરૂં પડે છે. Proves correct.

Blow into it–હવાથી ભરવું. Blow air into it. Fill it with air.

A party–સમૂહ. Group. A number of. [by water.

Island (આયલૅંડ) ટાપુ, બેટ. A tract of land surrounded

Basin (બૅઝિન) પાણી રાખવાનું છાછરૂં વાસણ. A hollow vessel to hold water.

Rising out–નીકળી આવતા. Coming out. Emerging.
Short sighted (શૉર્ટ સાઇટેડ્) ટુંકી દ્રષ્ટિવાળા. Those who cannot see things at a distance.
Apt–પાત્ર. Liable. They are likely to.
Out of sight–Not seeing.
Sinking–Going down lower and lower.
Pricked a hole–કાણું પાડયું. Bored a hole.
Hissing out–સુસવાટ કરતી. Making a shrill sound.
Would be full of the notion–Would be filled with the idea that એવોજ ખ્યાલ આવે.
Just so–Exactly in the same way.
Ebb away–પાછળ હઠી જાય છે. Recedes.
Imprisoned (ઇમ્પ્રિઝન્ડ) પુરાયલી. Confined.
Stretches and strains–પથરાય છે અને જોરથી દબાવે છે. Spreads and puts pressure on.
Crust–પડ. Soil, Cover. [withstand the pressure.
Till they can bear no more–Till they cannot
Snap–Sundered into two.
Clap (કલૅપ) મોટો અવાજ. Loud din. Foul–Filthy.
Strain is eased–The pressure ceases to be felt.
Grow up–મોટા થવું. Become old. Advance in years.
Foreign (ફૉરિન) પારકો. Alien. Distant.
Preserved (પ્રીઝર્વ્ડ) બચવા પામે. Are saved.
Bear in mind–યાદ રાખવું. Remember. [it occurs.
How–કેવી રીતે થાય છે તે. The manner in which
Charles kingsley–He was an English clergyman and a novelist famous for his chief works.

"Westward Ho," "Madam How and Lady Why" and "Hereward the wake."

14. What Way does the Wind Come ?

પવન કયે રસ્તે આવે છે ?

We, human beings can only hear the roar of the wind as it actually passes over water at sea and over the snow on the mountains. We can hear it rushing through the trees in the woods and in the valleys and over rocks. In short, there is not a place in the whole world where the wind cannot go. Where, not the quickest or most steady climber can reach, there the wind is heard to rise up at once. But we cannot know from which place exactly the wind begins or why it should begin to blow at all; we cannot know to which place exactly the wind goes or why it should disappear there at all. Thus we may see the middle of it; the beginnings and the endings are unknown and unknowable.

નોંધ:—દરેક વસ્તુનું આદિ અને અંત ઇશ્વર પોતેજ છે અને ઇશ્વરની ગતિ અકલ હોવાથી દરેક વસ્તુનું મૂળ અને છેવટનો લય સંપૂર્ણ રીતે આપણાથી સમજાય નહિ, એ સ્વાભાવિક છે. આગલા પાઠમાં ધરતી કંપ વિષે વાત કરી અને તે શાથી થાય છે એ સમજાવ-વા યત્ન કર્યો છે. પરંતુ પૃથ્વીના પહાડ નીચે ધગધગતા પ્રવાહો શા માટે ? તેનો જવાબ વિજ્ઞાન (Science) એમ આપે કે પૃથ્વી આખી શરૂઆતમાં એક ઉષ્ણ પ્રવાહી પ્રદાર્થ જેવી હતી પરંતુ તે શા માટે ? આમ આપણે હરકોઇ વાતનું મૂળ તપાસવા બેસીએ તો છેવટ ગમ ખાઇને બેસી જવાનો વખત આવે. તે પ્રમાણેજ પવનનું. એટલે વિજ્ઞાન, જે બનાવો બને તે જોઇ તપાસીને કુદરતના કાયદાનું પરિ-

માણુ ભલે લે પરંતુ તેનાથી વધારે ઉંડુ જઈ શકે નહિ આપણા જીવનનું પણ તેમજ છે; આપણે કયાં જવાના છીએ વગેરે સવાલેાનું નિરાકરણ ભલભલા તત્ત્વવેત્તાઓ પણ નથી કરી શકયા. છતાં મેાટા કવિએા આપણા આત્માના અમરત્વની ઝાંખી કરાવી શકે છે. એટલે વિજ્ઞાનવાદી બનીને આપણી પરમાત્મા પરની આસ્થા ઉડી જવી જોઇએ નહિ. તેતેા અર્ધદગ્ધતા થઇ. પૂરેપૂરેા વિજ્ઞાનવાદી તેા બધેજ આસ્તિક હેાય છે. જબરજસ્ત વિજ્ઞાનવાદી આઈઝેક ન્યુટન પેાતાની જીંદગીનાં છેલ્લાં વર્ષ દરમ્યાન આ પ્રમાણે બેાલ્યેા હતેાઃ—હું જાણતેા નથી કે દુનિયા મારે વિષે શું કહેશે પરંતુ મને પેાતાને લાગે છે કે એક બાલકની માફક હું તેા દરિયાને કિનારે ભટકયેા છું અને શંખલા અને છીપની સાથે રમ્યેા છું. કદાચિત્ આ શંખલું મને ગમ્યું અને પછી પેલું, જ્યારે હજુ આખેા અનંત., અગાધ સમુદ્ર તેા મારી આગળ મહાલી રહ્યા છે અને તેનું સંશેાધન જરા પણ થયું નથી. મતલબ તેણે જે મેાટી મેાટી શેાધેા કરી તેને તે પેાતે નાની ગણે છે કારણ કે પરમાત્માની લીલા અમાપ છે; વિજ્ઞાનના આ જમાનામાં આપણે બેાધ લેવેા ઘટે છે કે માણસ જાત વિજ્ઞાનથી ગમે તેટલા મેાટાં કાર્યો કરે પરંતુ ઇશ્વર પાસે તે બચ્ચું છે. દરેક વસ્તુનું આદિ અને અંત અજ્ઞાત અને અજ્ઞેય છે.

What way–Through what direction.

Rides over–સ્વારી કરે છે, ઉપર થઇને જાય છે. Passes over

Wood (વુડ) જંગલ. Forest.

Vale (વેઇલ) ખીણ. Valley.

Rocky height–High rock.

And over rocky......takes he his flight (Prose order is "He takes his flight over rocky heights which the goat cannot climb. [over.

Takes his flight–ઉડે છે, પહેાંચે છે. Flies over, Passes

Tosses about-Moves about in a rocking motion
Bare-Naked, Void of leaves.
Plainly-ચોખ્ખી રીતે. Clearly.
Whither-ક્યાં. At what place, Where.
There's never a scholar in England knows-There has been, at any time, no scholar in England who knows.

Paraphrase-From which direction does the wind come and in which direction does it go? It blows over rivers, over the snow over jungles and through valleys. It blows even over the high mountain where the goat cannot ascend. It blows through leafless trees and this you may clearly see if you look towards those trees; but no one, not even any learned Englishman knows from which direction it comes and in which direction it goes.

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14. The Greeks and their Gods.
ગ્રીક લોકો અને તેના દેવો.

In ancient times the Greeks were a civilized nation. They were fond of living in the open air, and they loved the beauty of nature They belonged to the same stock as the Aryans. To them everything in nature seemed alive. They worshipped the wind, the sea, the sky, the sun, and the moon as gods and gave them names. They used to say, "Up there, away beyond the clouds, live the great ones who rule the earth." The Romans too, worshipped the same

gods, but gave them other names. They called the wind the god Mercury, the sea, the god Neptune and Helios, the sun god. Over them all, ruled Jupiter. Venus was the goddess of love and Juno, the wife of Jupiter was the most beautiful and the most powerful of all goddesses. At this time there were many states in Greece, the principal being Attica. Its capital was Athens and the people were called Athenians. They used to eat simple and wholesome food which consisted mainly of fruit and bread. Meat was used but seldom. In Athens there were groves of trees, beautiful statues and gardens. The Agora or market-place was surrounded by a marble colonnade or covered walk. But the most sacred spot in Athens was a great hill in the middle of the city. On it stood the sacred temple of Pallas Athene, the patron goddess of the Athenians. The image of the goddess was the work of Pheidias, the greatest sculptor the world has ever seen. Such was Athens in the Golden Age of Greece about 490 B. C.

Long ago-ઘણાં વર્ષ પૂર્વે. Many years before.

Race (રેઇસ) જાત. Nationality.

Aryan or Indo-Europeans is the name given to one of the main divisions of the human family. The home of the family is supposed to be in central Asia. Branches of the family spread into Europe, Persia and the Ganges Valley and gave rise to Greek, Latin, Celtic, Hindu and other races.

Customs (કસ્ટમસ) રીતરીવાજ. Usage and manners.

Very much the same-To a great extent, similar.

Alive (એલાઇવ) જીવતું. Living.

Palace of gold–સુવર્ણ મહેલ.

Fleecy (ફ્લિસિ) ઉન જેવાં ધોળા. White like wool.

Store house–Granary. House where provisions are stored up.

Was lost in the clouds–So high that its summit was covered with clouds and could not be seen.

Great ones–Gods.

In time–After a lapse of time.

Worshipped (ૃવર્શિપ્ડ) પૂજા કરી. Prayed to. Offered their devotion.

Gave them other names–Named them differently

Mercury (મર્કયુરિ) વાયુદેવનુ નામ The planet near the sun.

Neptune (નેપ્ચ્યુન) જલ દેવતા અથવા વરૂણ. The most distant of the planets.

Came from–Was produced from.

As she came...beautiful–As she was supposed to be produced from the white foam. she was thought to be very beautiful.

In the cool of the evening–સાંજે સઘળુ શાંત હોય ત્યારે. In the evening when every thing was cool.

Perhaps–કદાચ Most probably.

Jason and the Golden Fleece (See lesson 36, Page 135).

States (સ્ટેઇટસ) ન્હાનાં રાજ્યો.

Capital city–રાજધાની. મુખ્ય શહેર. Metropolis,

Climate (કલાઇમેટ) હવા. Weather.

Delightful (ડિલાઇટફુલ) ખુશનુમાં. આનંદ આપે એવી. Pleasant.
Century (સેન્ચ્યુરી) શતક. સો વર્ષ. A hundred years.
Wet days–ચોમાસું. Monsoon. Rainy season.
Sea-breeze–Gales of wind coming across the sea.
Out of doors–ઘર બહાર, ખુલ્લામાં. In open air; outside the houses. Industry (ઇન્ડસ્ટ્રિ) ઉદ્યોગ. Labour.
Barley (બાર્લિ) જવ. A kind of grain used for food or making malt.
Olive yards–Farms or gardens containing olive. [fruit-trees.
Pastures (પાસ્ચર) ચરવાનાં મેદાન. Grazing fields.
Abundant (એબન્ડન્ટ) પુષ્કળ. Plentiful.
Picture to ourselves–કલ્પના કરવી. Imagine.
Market place–બજાર. Bazar.
Would be likely to want in return–Would require in exchange for what they would give.
Wholesome (હોલસમ) પોષણ કરે એવો Nourishing.
Took the place of–Was substituted for.
Filled their lamps at night–Olive oil was used in burning lamps. Grape–દ્રાક્ષ.
Figs–અંજીર
Were to be had in abundance–Could be obtained. [in large quantities.
Vegetables (વેજીટેબલસ) શાક. Plants used for food for men. Delicious (ડીલિશ્યસ) સ્વાદિષ્ટ. Sweet.
Meat was eaten but seldom–માંસ ક્વચિતજ વપરાતું. Flesh was very rarely used.
Easter festival–ઇસ્ટરના તહેવારના દિવસો. Good friday, between March 22 and April 25.

Groves (ગ્રુવ્ઝ) કુંજ. Gardens.
Peeped out–ડોકિયાં કરતાં. દેખાતાં. Appeared.
Statues (સ્ટૅચ્યુઝ) પુતળાં. Monuments.

Was surrounded by–Had on all sides.

Colonnade (કૉલેાનેડ) સ્તંભપંક્તિ, સરખે અંતરે આવેલી થાંભલાની હાર. Series of columns placed at regular intervals.
Marble–આરસપહાણના. Made of marble.
Was supported–Which rested on. Which stood on
Which was supported in front–The front part of which rested on.

Stately (સ્ટેટલિ) ભવ્ય. Grand. worship.

Temples (ટેમ્પલ્સ) દહેરાં, દેવળ. Buildings for public
Lovely (લવ્લિ) મનોહર. Charming.

Entrance gate–દાખલ થવાનો દરવાજો. Gate for public

Which led to–from which began.

Flight of marble steps–આરસપહાણના પગથીયાંની નીસરણી Stair made of marble steps. [Ivory હાથીદાંતનું.

This was the work of–It was made by.

Sculptor (સ્કલ્પટર) શિલ્પશાસ્ત્રી, કોતર કામકરનાર. One who carves figures. Tip–અણી. Point.

Afar (ઍફાર) દુરથી From a distance,

Gleaming (ગ્લીમિંગ) ચળકતા. Shining. [prosperous.

Golden age–The time when Greece was most.

16. Home they brought her warrior dead.

તેના મૃત્યુ પામેલા યોદ્ધાને તેઓ ઘેર લાવ્યા.

Summary:—A warrior once died on the battlefield and when his men brought his corpse home, his wife was so greatly smitten with sorrow that she could not weep. Now if the heart is full of grief, it must let out that grief, otherwise the heart would burst and the person would die and so the female servants of the warrior's wife began to move her to tears. First, they praised the warrior, calling him a worthy husband, truest friend and noblest foe but this had no immediate effect. Then, one of the maidens laid bare the face of the warrior and yet she did not weep. At last, an experienced dame placed the warrior's child upon her knee and then her tears burst forth, for the truth was brought home to her heart that she must live for the child, the image of them both.

ટીકા--અધુરો ઘડો છલકાય (Empty vessels make most sound) એ નિયમ મુજબ જ્ઞાન અગર લાગણી જેમ ભરપૂર તેમ તેનું પ્રદર્શન ઓછું થાય છે આ કાવ્યમાં વર્ણવેલી સ્ત્રીની પોતાના સુભટ પતિના મૃત્યુ માટેની દિલગીરી ખરેખરી અને સંપૂર્ણ છે અને તે એકદમ રડાકુટ કરી શકતી નથી, પરંતુ સ્તબ્ધ બની જાય છે. અને આ કાવ્ય પોતે કેટલું બધું ટુંકું છે ? અને તેથીજ કેટલું બધું લાગણી ભર્યું લાગે છે ! The voice of grief is always brief. સાદા અને સુંદર શબ્દોમાં કવિએ, જીવનમાં બને તે પ્રમાણે યથાસ્થિત વર્ણન કર્યું છે. પોતાના મૃત્યુ પામેલા પતિનાં વખાણ સાંભળવાથી અગર તો તેનો ચ્હેરો મૃત્યુલીન થયેલો સાક્ષાત્ જોઇને પત્નીને અસર ન થઇ એમ નહિ પરંતુ તેનું હૃદય દ્વાર ખોલવા માટે છેવટનો ઘા પોતાના બાલક--નિરાધાર, નિર્દોષ બાલકની મૂર્તિ જોઇને, લાગ્યો

-એક અનુભવી બાઇને હાથે. આવી એકએક વાતના અનેકાનેક ધ્વનિ -નીકળે છે. માટેજ આ કાવ્ય મધુરૂં અને સુંદર લાગે છે.

Nor swooned-મૂર્છા પામી નહિ. Neither fainted

Uttered a cry-મોટેથી રડી. Gave out a sob.

Maidens (મેઇડન્સ) પરિચારિકા. ચાકરડી. Female servants.

She must weep or she will die-At times it happens that if one cannot give vent to tears, heart is choked with excessive grief and it results in death. weep, she is sure to die.

She must weep, or she will die-If she does not

Soft and slow-Softly and slowly. [mistress.

Worthy to be loved-Deserving the love of their

Nor moved-Did not appear to be afflicted with pity for him

Stole-ધીમે પગલે આવી. Walked softly and stealthily.

Stole a maiden from the place-A maiden slowly and stealthily walked to the place from where she was sitting

Stept-Stepped.પાસે આવી. Came by the side of.

Lightly-ધીમેથી. Softly. [the face.

Face-cloth-મ્હોં ઉપર ઓઢાડેલું કપડું. Cloth which covered

Rose-ઉભી થઇ. Got up

Set મુક્યું. Placed. Made to sit

Knee (ની) ખોળો Lap [her lap

Set his child upon her knee-Placed his child in

Like summer......tears-Tears came in her eyes as forcibly as a storm in summer. (Storm in summer is very forcible).

I live for thee–હું તારે માટેજ જીવું છું. It is on account of thee alone that I am alive.

i. e had it not been for you, I would have died

Lord Tennyson, born in 1809 was one of the greatest of English poets of the 19th century. He became Poet Laureate in 1850 and was raised to the peerage in 1884. Among his principal works may be included "In Memoriam" in the year 1892.

Paraphrase:-The people; brought the dead body of the lady's warrior home; but she neither fainted nor cried on seeing the dead body. The maidens who were watching her said that either she must weep or if she does not she is sure to die.

Stanza 2 They then praised him in slow and soft words and describled him as one worthy to be loved and described his qualities as a true friend and noblle antagonist yet she neither spoke anything nor wept.

Stanza 3. Then a maiden slowly and softly went to the place where the dead body was lying She took away the cloth that covered his face; still she neither wept nor cried.

Stanza 4. At last a nurse ninety years old got up and placed his child in the lady's lap. Then tears came down from her eyes like a shower and she gently said "My sweet child it is on account of you that I live."

17. Both Sides of the Question.

પ્રશ્નની બન્ને બાજુ.

Summary:—Once upon a time, two knights completely armed, came from opposite parts of a country at a certain statue, and stopped to see it. Now, one said that the shield upon which the left hand of the statue restod was golden and the other said that it was silvery. And both grew so hot in the dispute that they charged each other at full speed with the greatest fury, and both fell to the ground, much wounded and senseless for a time. A passing physician applied some ointment to their wounds and when they could speak, he inquired into the cause of their quarrel. The knights stated the case before him and thon the physician said that they had quarrelled for nothing. The fact was that the outside of the shield was of gold, and the inside of silver. From one point of view, one was right, from another and opposite the other knight was right; and on the whole both were wrong.

Moral:-In discussing or thinking about any question, we must look at it from all points of view. Everything has its bright side and black or dark side and we must examine both. For example, when we say that Money is the root of all Evil, we are right only in some respects. On the other hand, Money gives you a certain power and if you use it for good, Money becomes the root of all Good.

From this we must learn to be tolerant towards those who differ from us, for they may have their own point of view. We must not be angry with them and we must not hate them. We may only say, this seems to be true to *me* and I will act accordingly" but in that case also our belief must be formed after considering both sides of the question.

In days long gone-ઘણા વખત પહેલાં. Long ago.
Set up ઉભુ કર્યું. Erected.

Set up a statue to the Goddess of victory-Erected a statue in honour of.

At a point......together-At a place where roads from opposite directions crossed each other.

Spear (સ્પીઅર) ભાલેા.

Her left hand rested upon her shield-તેના ડાબા હાથમાં તળે ઢાલ પકડી હતી. She held in her left hand a shield.

Shield (શીલ્ડ) ઢાલ. A broad piece of plated steel carried in hand, to defend one's self from the blows of enemies.

Outside-બહારની બાજુ. Outer surface.

Inside-અંદરની બાજુ. Inner surface.

Former i. e. the outside surface.

To the goddess ever favourable-To the goddess who always gives victory to warriors.

Inscribed (ઇન્સ્ક્રાઇબ્ડ) લખેલું હતું. L. *in* into and *scribo* I write. Written.

Language (લૅંગ્વેજ) ભાષા. Dialect

Favourable (ફેવરબલ) કૃપાળુ જયદાતા. Kind.giving.success.

Victories (વિક્ટરિઝ) વિજય. Successes.

Picts-Inhabitants of Scotland in Pre-Roman times.

Inhabitants (ઇનહૅબિટન્ટસ) રહેવાસી. Aborigins.

Happened (હૅપન્ડ) બન્યું. Took place.

Completely armed-પુરેપુરં બખ્તર પહેરેલું. Having put on armour from top to toe.

Armour (આર્મર) બખ્તર. Steel cover for the body to protect it from the blows of enemies,

Just about the same time-Exactly at the same time.

Inscription (ઇન્સ્ક્રિપ્શન) લેખ, કોતરેલો લેખ. Anything engraved on a solid substance.

Admire (ઍડમાયર) પ્રશંસા કરવી. Praise

Workmanship (વર્કમેન્શિપ) કોતરકામ કારીગીરી. Skill of the workman.

If I have my eyes-If Ipossess eyes i e if I am not blind.

For my part-As for my opinion.

Note that one side of the shield was made of gold and the other of silverr. The black knight was standing near the golden side of the shield and the white knight before the silver one.

I know nothing of your eyes-I do not know whether you have got eyes or not.

Passer-રસ્તે થઇને જનાર. Way-farer, Traveller.

Above-For more than.

Could not bear to be mocked-મશ્કરી સહન કરી શક્યો નહિ. Could not brook the insult.

Dispute (ડિસ્પ્યુટ) તકરાર. Quarrel.

Ended in a fight-The result of the quarrel was that they fought with each other.

Rests-ભાલાનાટેકણ માટે બખ્તરની જમણી બાજુએ કહાડેલો આગળ

પડતો ભાગ. A projection from the right side of the cuirass, servingto support the butt of the lance.
Charged (ચાર્જડ) હલ્લો કીધો. Attacked.
Fury (ફ્યુરિ) ગુસ્સો. Rage.
Shock (શોક) આંચકો, ધક્કો. A sudden violent onset.
Bruised (બ્રુઝડ) ઉઝરડા પડવા. Scratched,
Trance (ટ્રાન્સ) મુર્છા. Swoon.
Druid–Druids were the priests of the old celtic race.
Physicians (ફિઝિશ્યન્સ) વૈદ. Medical practitioners. Doctors.
Ointment (ઑઇન્ટમેન્ટ) મલમ. An unguent.
To inquire intoપુછવા લાગ્યો. Question about.
With a sigh નીસાસો મુકીને. Sorrowfully.
Had given himself time–ધીરજ રાખી હોત. Had patience enough. As well as–As also.
Lesson (લેસન) શિખામણ. Advice Moral.
Have befallen you–તમારા ઉપર આવી પડયાં છે. Have happened to you.
Prevent me to entreat you–Let me request you
Both sides of the question–સવાલની બન્ને બાજુ. The pros and cons of a question.

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18. Modest Merit.

અપ્રસિદ્ધ ગુણ; છુપું રતન.

Introduction:–While sitting near the graves of villagers, Gray is struck with the sad thought that among these dead villagers, some must have possessed the ability of Hampden

or of Milton, or of Cromwell; that is to say, of a bold, liberty-loving person, or of a great poet, or of a great statesman, politician and general.

For want of education and opportunity they could not so shine out and now here they are, dead and gone, and buried in a small, country churchyard. The whole poem is full of sad, wise thoughts and, therefore, he has called it, 'Elegy in a Country Churchyard.'

Compare the proverb: The world knows not its great men.

Prose Order:—The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear full many a gem of purest serene ray full many a flower is born to blush unseen and (is born) to waste its sweetness on the desert air.

Grammatical Note:—We can say either many a flower *is* born, or, many flowers *are* born. Many a boy is lazy—Many boys are lazy. When we use the indefinite article 'a' or 'an', the verb should be singular as well as the noun following 'Many a or an.'

This stanza occurs in Gray's famous poem "Elegy in a Country Churchyard."

Gem (જેમ) જવાહીર. A precious stone.

Of purest ray serene–ઘણુંજ પાણીદાર તથા તેજદાર. Emitting purest and brightest rays.

The dark...bear–ઉંડા મહાસાગરમાં ન કોઇજાણે તેમ પડી રહેલા છે. Lie at the bottom of the ocean unseen by anybody.

Unfathomed (અનફૅધમ્ડ) ઘણો ઉંડો. Very deep.

Caves–Beds, Bottom.

Is born–ઉત્પન્ન થાય છે. Grow.

Full many a...ocean bear–Just as many bright jewels are lying at the bottom of the sea unknown to anybody, in the same way many able persons are buried in obscurity, unnoticed by anybody.

To blush–ખીલવું. To Bloom.

Unseen (અનસીન) Without being marked by anybody.

Waste (વેધ્રટ) ગુમાવે છે. Lose.

Sweetness (સ્વીટનેસ) સુગંધ. Fragrance.

Desert air (ડેઝર્ટ એર) જંગલની હવા. Air in the desert.

Full many......desert air–Just as many beautiful flowers grow in wilderness and their fragrance is not noticed by anybody. Being out of the way; in the same manner many men of genuine merit have their qualities unnoticed by anybody.

Paraphrase:—Many jewels there are, of resplendent lustre which lie at the bottom of the sea, uselessly, unknown to anybody. In a like manner many fragrant flowers there are which grow in a desert which bloom and wither away without being smelt by anybody (same is the case with many unfortunate men of low birth who are not able to shine out but, for want of opportunities they remain in obscurity. They die unnoticed in this world, though possessed of the same quality that their more fortunate fellowbrothers possessed who had opportunities given them to shine out. Cf with the above.

"* ઉગે પુષ્પ સોહામણું, નજરે ના દેખાય.
વન સઘળું વાસિત કરે, મિથ્યા ખિલિ ખરી જાય"

નર્મદ

Thomas Gray–born in 1746, was one of the most scholarly and most polished of English lyrical poets. After finishing his studies he made 'A grand tour of Europe.' In 1768 he was appointed professor of modern history at Cambridge. His "Elegy in a Country Churchyard" is considered to be one of the purest productions in the English language. Among his best poems are the odes written on "Eton College," "The Progress of Poesy" and the "Bard". He died in 1771.

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19. Sir Isaac Newton.

Summary:—As a boy Newton was not strong but he was brave. In the class-room he was at first idle but having been once kicked by a fellow-pupil, he returned the blow when school was over, and from that time he tried and in three years got to be the head boy of the school.

2. He was born in 1642 and was the son of a yeoman and lived at Woolsthrope, in the county of Lincoln. As an infant he was very weak and sickly but he lived eighty-four years and discovered the laws about the Solar Systen, Light and Gravity.

3. His father had died before he was born; three years after this, his mother re-married and went to a new house; the boy was brought up by his grandmother at Woolsthorpe.

4. When he became fifteen years old, his mother lost her second husband; Newton was now heir to another farm worth about £ 80 a year. He was being trained up as a farmer by his mother but the boy used to stop under a hedge and read work on Mathematics, whereupon the mother was advised by her brother to send him to school again.

5—8. All this while, the boy was amusing himself with making little machines, such as a wind-mill with a tame mouse into it, a water-clock and a couple of sundials on the side of the wall at his own home. At College, too, the walls of his room were covered with drawings etc.

9—10. At the age of eighteen he was enrolled as an undergraduate at Trinity College, Cambridge. There he discovered the Binomial Theorem and the Differential Calculus, and so he was soon made a Scholar of his College and elected a 'Fellow' three years after he took his degree of B. A., and appointed Lucasion Professor of Mathematics at the University of Cambridge when he was only twenty seven years old.

11—13. During the Great Plague of 1666, Newton returned home. One day as he was sitting in his garden he saw an apple fall to the ground. From this he thought for many years on the force which made the apple fall, this pull of the earth and ultimately he discovered the laws about Gravity by which the planets move round the Sun and the Moon round the earth. He said, all things attract one another but the larger a thing is, the stronger its pull is, and the closer two things are, the stronger is the pull of each on the other.

14. Long before this, Newton had found out, by means of a prism, that Light is composed of the seven hues which we see in a rainbow.

15—17. He became the inventor of a better type of telescope and several other instruments. But for a long time he told nobody about his discoveries and inventions. At length, however, the Royal Society came to know of it all and they elected him a Fellow and later on he was made President of that Society. He worked in this capacity for twenty–four years.

18—23. Newton was sometimes so much absorbed in his own thoughts that he forgot to look to his dress and to take his meals at the proper time. He wrote a book called *Principia*. He never married but lived a quiet life with his niece and her husband, wholly given up to study. He was never known to lose his temper and he said he made his discoveries by cool and concentrated thought. He was one of the most modest of men and even when he was almost worshipped by the other learned men of his day, he said, he was as a mere chield playing with shells. while the whole ocean of Knowledge lay before him unexplored. He was knighted in 1705 and buried in Westminster Abbey among the greatest men of England. On his tomb-stone were written these words of the poet Pope:

Nature and Nature's laws lay hid in night,
God said, "Let Newton be!" and all was light.

Side by side–પાસે પાસે. Just near each other.

Grammar school–School which teaches grammar specially.

Lowest but one–છેલ્લા કરતા એક દરજ્જે ઉંચો. Higher [than the last one.

Very low down–Almost last.

Kicked (કિક્ડ) લાત મારી. Gave a kick.

Had a fight–લડાઇ કરી. Fought.

Made up his mind-નિશ્ચય કર્યો. Resolved.
Week by week-One week after another.
Got to the top-પહેલો નંબર મેળવ્યો. Secured the first rank
Head boy-સૌથી હુશિયાર છોકરો. પહેલા નંબરનો છોકરો First boy.
Yeoman (યોમેન) નાનો જમીનદાર. A free holder.
Owned-ની માલીકીનું હતું. Possessed.
Which had...to him-તેને વારસામાં મળ્યું હતું. Which he inherited from. Forefathers-બાપદાદા. Ancestors.
County (કાઉન્ટિ) પરગણું. District.
Christmas day-નાતાલનો દિવસ. 25th of December.
Likely-Probable. [in methematics.
Mathematician (મથેમેટિશ્યન) ગણિતશાસ્ત્રી. One learned
Discoveries (ડિસ્કવરિઝ) શોધ Finding out; Researches.
Is based our knowledge-Our knowledge is founded on. [place to another.
Movements (મૂવમેન્ટસ) ગતિ. ચાલ. Change from one.
Solar system-સૂર્ય મંડળ. Sun and the other planets with their satellite stars etc. make up the solar system.
Laws of Gravity-ગુરૂત્વાકર્ષણના નિયમો. Rules by which bodies are attracted towards one another.
Took charge-દેખરેખ રાખવી. Managed, Looked after
Left her old home for a new home-Left the old house where Newton lived and went to live in her new husband's house.
Brought up-Reared.
Acquired (એક્વાયર્ડ) મેળવ્યું. Got, Received.

Settled upon him–ને નામે લખી આપ્યું. Gave over to him for ever.

Rental (રેન્ટ) ઉપજ, Income.

He was now heir to a rental of–He was entitled to receive an income of.

Train–કેળવવેા, Instruct, Make fit.

Did not take kindly to the work–ખંત કરીને કામ કરતેા નહિ. Did not apply himself to the work with zeal.

Farm produce ખેતરમાં ઉપજતું તે. Things which grow in the farm.

Hedge (હેજ) વાડ. Thicket, Bush.

Make a model–નમુનેા કરવેા. Manufacture a pattern.

Rector–Priest Close by–Near.

Farming–ખેતરમાં કામ કરતેા. Working in a farm.

Work on mathematics–Mathematical book.

Persuaded–Insisted on his sister.

University (યુનિવર્સિટિ) વિશ્વવિદ્યાલય A body of teachers etc. united to teach the higher branches of literature science etc. with power to confer degrees.

Reasons (રીઝન્સ) કારણ. Causes.

Get a good place–Get a good post.

Machines (મશીન્સ) યંત્ર. A mechanical contrivance.

Saw (સૅા) કરવત. A thin steel blade with sharp teeth for cutting.

Chisel (ચિઝલ) છીણી.

Wind mill–પવનચક્કી. A wheel moved by the force of the wind.

Was put up–Was erected.

He watched the working of every part of it—He eagerly watched how every part worked.

Sails (સેઇલ્સ) ચકરીના પંખા.

Ceased-Stopped.

Water clock-પાણીથી વખત માપવાનું ઘડીયાળ. A clock which moves by the fall of water over a wheel.

Figures (ફિગર્સ) આકૃતિ. Drawings.

Charcoal (ચારકોલ) કોયલો. Wood turned to coal by burning.

Sun-dial-છાયાયંત્ર, સૂર્યનીગતિ પ્રમાણે વધતી કે ઓછી થતી છાયા પ્રમાણે વખત માપવાનું યંત્ર An instrument to show the time of the day by means of the shadow of a gnomon (pin).

Royal society was incorporated by a charter granted by Charles II in 1662. Its aim was the advancement of scientific knowledge of all kinds.

Worn off-ઘસાઈ ગયા છે. Are erased.

Enrolled-દાખલ કરવામાં આવ્યો. Was admitted.

Made a speech-ભાષણ કર્યું. Delivered a lecture.

Abilities (એબિલિટિઝ) શક્તિ. Power, Capacity.

Picked up-શીખ્યો. Learnt.

Euclid is a work on Geometry.

Childishly easy-Extremely easy.

Threw himself heart and soul-Worked with indefatigable energy.

Remrkable-Eamous, Noteworthy.

Binomial Theorem(બાઇનોમિયલ)દ્વિપદસિદ્ધાંત. A celebrated

theorem for raising any binomial to any power or extracting the root of it.

Binomial–દ્વિપદ L. *bi* two, *nomen* name. Any expression or quantity in Algebra consisting of two terms connected by the sign plus (+) or minus (–)

Differential–An epithet applied to an infinitely small quantity by which two variable quantities differ.

Calculus–શૂન્યલબ્ધિ A method of calculation. Differential calculus is an important branch of the higher mathematics which deals largely with the infinitely small differences of variable and mutually dependent quantities. [for proficiency.

Scholar–સ્કૉલર. One to whom scholarship is given

Fellow–અધ્યયન વૃત્તિવાળો. A scholar who is appointed to a post called fellowship.

Great Plague took place in 1664 and thousands of persons died in it.

The great fire–It took place in 1660. It extended to the whole of London.

Measure–માપવું. To find out the length, force etc.

Right up to me–Just near me.

Gravitation / Gravity / Attraction } ગુરૂત્વાકર્ષણ. The force with which bodies are pulled or attracted.

Universal–સર્વવ્યાપક. Extending to every object in the whole creation.

Rate–ગતિ Speed. Velocity.

Is composed-બનેલું છે. Is constituted.

Prism-જેમાંથી તરેહ તરેહના રંગ જણાય તેવો કાચનો પાસો. હીરા કાચ. A piece of glass with triangular ends for separating the colours in a ray of light.

Three cornered-Having three corners.

Which had long been a mere toy-Before Newton found out its use it was simply thought to be a toy.

Shut himself up-Closed all the doors and windows.

Shutter(શટર) ફ્રેડી. Venetion shutters.

Rainbow-મેઘધનુષ્ય. A semicircular arch caused by the rays of the sun in monsoon.

White colour is made up of the seven prismatic colours and as the white ray passed through the prism, the prism analysed it into its seven colours which appeared on the floor.

Telescope દુરબીન. An instrument by which things at a distance are seen.

Inventor-શોધી કહાડનાર. Who manufactured for the first time.

Experiments-પ્રયોગ. To make a trial.

Fellow (ફેલો) વિદ્યા મંડળીનો સભાસદ. A member of a literary or scientific society.

President (પ્રેસિડન્ટ) પ્રમુખ. Chairman.

Calculation (કૅલ્ક્યુલેશન) ગણત્રી. Counting.

Made him eat-ખવડાવ્યો. Caused him to eat.

For in it the secret of the universe is told-Because the secret laws of nature are written in it.

Wholly given up–Occupied in, Busy in.

Dawning–ઝાંખું અજવાળું. Dim light.

To lose his temper–to be angry.

Overset–ઉંધો વાળ્યો. Turned upside down.

Inkstand–ખડીયો. Inkbottle.

Figures of calculation–ગણત્રીના આંકડા.

Pebble (પેબલ) પત્થર. A round piece of stone.

Shell (શેલ) છીપ.

A pebble smoother than other pebbles–some thing better than what others found out.

The meaning of the whole paragraph is "What I did was but very small compared; to the vast ocean of truth which lies undiscovered it is just like picking up small pebbles from the sea shore while the whole ocean full of jewels, as it were, lies undiscovered."

Unexplored–શોધ્યા વગરનો. Undiscovered.

Knighted–Dubbed a knight. Given the title sir. સરનો ખિતાબ મળ્યો.

West Minister Abbey–All the greatest men of England are buried in this abbey as a mark of honour.

Abbey (ઍબ) A monastic institution governed by an abbot–મઠ આશ્રમ.

Inscription–સ્મરણ લેખ. Epitaph. L. *in*, *scribo* I write

Alexander Pope–(1688–1744) An eighteenth century English poet who translated Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. From early age he showed poetic

gifts. Among his longer poems, *Essay on Criticism*, *Essay on Man*, and the *Dunciad* are well known,

Nature......all was light–Before Newton's birth nature's laws were unknown to anybody but when Newton discoverd them they came to light i. e. everybody knew of them.

Lay hid in night–Were in obscurity. Were unknown to anybody.

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20. The Scholar.

વિદ્યાર્થી.

Summary:—I spend most of my time in reading the great books of dead authors. My living friends may not always be by my side but these books are sure to increase my happiness or to lesson my sorrow. These books have helped me much in developing the power of my head and heart, and so tears of gratitude often come to my eyes when I think how much I owe to those dead authors. When I read those books I enter deeply into thoughts and passions of their authors so that I feel as if I saw with my own eyes what they describe. I sift the portions of the book from the bad ones, and with the humility of a pupil I seek and find good lessons from the author. And now as my life is drawing to a close my hopes are for that side of the grave rather than with this; I feel that the dead will be now my friends rather than the living. For I shall shortly die and with them my soul will be, God knows, how long! But I hope that the living men of this world

also will remember me as a poet, something uncommon.

Moral:—All men who wish to grow wiser must have good companions. Now the wisest companions are books. We can read them whenever we like, while the living companions cannot always be at our side. Moreover we do not get the company of those who we should like to have as our friend. For example, we cannot associate with a great poet or a great philosopher; they do not come down to us. But we can read the best books written by great men. We should feel reverence towards great authors and be humble like pupils while reading their works and we should enter into the mood and feeling of the writers, so that we may fully understand their writings.

The dead-મૃત્યુ પામેલા માણસો. Dead persons.

My days among......are past-I spend my time in reading the books of great men who have died.

Are past-વ્યતીત થાય છે; ગળાય છે. Are spent.

Behold-જોવું. See.

Casual-અકસ્માતથી, અચાનક. Accidental.

These casual eyes are cast-I accidentally cast my random glance. મારી નજર ઓચીંતી પડે છે.

Mighty minds-great authors.

Of old-જુના વખતના. Of ancient times.

Never failing-Never deserting me.

Converse (કૉનવર્સ) વાત કરવી. To talk to them (as it were by reading their books). L. *con, verto* I turn.

Weal (વીલ) સુખ. Happiness.

Seek relief-શાંતિ મેળવવી. Get consolation.

Understand and feel–Realise. [ફિટલો આભારી છું.
How much I owe–How much I am indebtedto them.
Bedewed–Moistened with tears. આંસુથી ભીની થયેલી.
Gratitude (ગ્રૅટિટ્યુડ) આભાર Obligation.
My cheeks......gratitude–When I think how much indebted I am to them for my knowledge; my eyes become filled with tears of thankfulness.
My thoughts are with the dead–My thoughts are concentrated upon the writings of dead authors.
With them I live in long past years–I think that I am living with them in past times when I read the descriptions of their times.
Condemn–ધિક્કારવું. Deprecate.
Partake (પારટેક) ભાગ લેવો. Share.
Lessons (લેશન્સ) શિખામણ, દાખલો. Advice, Example.
Instruction (ઇન્સ્ટ્રકશન) જ્ઞાન. Knowledge, L. *in, struc* I build.
With an humble mind–નમ્રતાથી. Without arrogance.
My hopes are with the dead–I hope to become like one of them.
Anon(એનૉન)જલદીથી, બીજે વખતે. At another time, Soon
My place with......be–When Ishall die, Ishall also be considered as one of them.
Shall travel on–Will pass through i. e. through the books I have written.
Futurity (ફ્યુચ્યુરિટિ) ભવિષ્ય. Future times.
Yet leaving......in the dust–Yet leaving behind

me my name (as the author of books) which willnot be cast into oblivion.

Perish in the dust–ભુસાઇ જવું, નાશ પામવેા. Be obliterated, Be forgot ten.

Robert southey, born in 1775, was both a writer of prose and poetry. He became Poet Laureate in 1813 and is known as one of the Lake Poets. His ballads and lyrics are popular. His prose works include "Life of Nelson" and Biographies of Bunyan and Wesley. He died in 1843.

Stanza 1. I spend my days in conversing with people who are dead. Whereever I accidentally cast my eyes I see all around me the mighty minds of people who lived in the past and who are now dead. They are constant and faithful friends and I talk with them every day (The friends are the books of dead authors and conversation is the reading of their books).

Stanza 2. Whenever I am delighted I amuse myself and add to my joy by reading them and when I am sad I get consolation from them by reading them and when I understand and realise for how much knowledge I am indebted to them my cheeks are made wet by my tears of thankfulness to them.

Stanza 3. I am always thinking of the dead authors; and as I read their books, my mind seems

to go back to the time when they lived. I praise their virtues and I hate their defects. I sympathise with their hopes and fears and I try to get knowledge with a humble mind from the lessons they have taught in their books.

Stanza 4. I hope to be one of them. After some time I shall take my place along with them and pass through all future times through my books. Yet I hope to leave behind me an honourable name that will not be forgotten.

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12. Story of a Greek Hero.
ગ્રીસના એક વીર પુરૂષની વાર્તા.

Themistocles and Aristides studied at the same school when they were boys, and both of them were clever and industrious. But Themistocles worked hard because he wanted to please his masters while Aristides learnt for learning's sake. When they grew up, they became great men but they acted just as they had done as boys. Themistocles became cunning and Aristides remains perfectly just. The former loved the applause of man while the latter always did what he thought right, hence became known as Aristides the Just. Then Themstocles became jealous of him and induced the Athenians to ostracise him. The Athenians were fickle-minded and Themistocles was a great orator, so the poor man was banished. Then troubled days came for Athens and Xerxes the Persian monarch invaded Greece. At this time the Athenians wanted their unselfish countryman in their midst, so Aristides was recalled by a special law, and he helped the Athenians a great deal in defeating

the Persian fleet Then after some time Themistocles became unpopular and the people lost faith in him. He was ostracised, though Aristides true to his noble character persuaded the people to forgive him.

Themistocles (about 520–449 A. C.) was a Greek hero. When Xerxes invaded Greece, he commanded the Greek fleet and defeated the enemy at Salamis. Afterwards he was accused of corrupting Greek youths and so he fled to Persia and passed the rest of his life there under the protection of Artaxerxes.

Aristides. He was a Greek general famous for his upright character. He was so honest that he was fondly called by the Greeks "Aristides the just." He was for a time banished but was afterwards recalled.

At school together–સહાધ્યાયી. Studied together.
Industrious (ઇન્ડસ્ટ્રિઅસ) ઉદ્યોગી. Diligent.
Approval (એપ્રૂવલ) વખાણ્યું, પ્રશંસા. Praise.
For its own sake–For no other reward.
Acted (ઍક્ટેડ) વર્ત્યો. Behaved.
Without seeking it–Without caring for it.
The just–ન્યાયી.
Honoured name–Respectable name.
Sought to work him ill તેને નુકસાન કરવાનો પ્રયત્ન કર્યો. Tried to injure him
Strong minded–દૃઢ મનવાળા. of determined character
Orator (ઑરેટર) વક્તા. Speaker.

Gain over જીતી લેવા. Win over to his side.

Eloquent (એલોક્વન્ટ) છટાદાર. Fluent.

Were banished (બૅનિશ્ડ) દેશનિકાલ કરવામાં આવે. Were sent out of the country.

Ostracised (ઑસ્ટ્રૅસાઇઝ્ડ) લોકમતે દેશનિકાલ કરવું. Banished by popular vote. [ambitious.

Too eager to get power–સત્તાનો અતિશય લોભી. Very

To get a name–To be famous.

Ostrakos–A tile or shell.

Smooth-tongued–મીઠી જીભવાળા, મીઠા બોલા. Who utters flattering words.

Persuade–સમજાવવા. Prevail upon.

A rather sad smile–Somewhat sorrowfully.

Troubled days–દુઃખના દિવસ. Dark days.

Xerxes (ઝર્કસિસ) Was king of Persia.

Wished that......was in their midst–Desired that their brave patriot (Aristides) should be among them. In its hour of need–In its critical time.

Wrongs–Injuries.

Numbered–સંખ્યામાં હતા. Amounted to.

Fleet (ફ્લીટ) કાફલો. Group of ships.

As in a trap–છટકામાં પકડી લે તેવી રીતે. Catch them in a decoy.

Cover of darkness–અંધારામાં. When it was dark.

Made his way right through–Passed directly through.

Let the Greeks know–Informed the Greeks.

Channel (ચૅનલ) ખાડી. Narrow sea.

Were quite at home–Were not nervous. Fought clearly and steadily.

Got in the way of one auother–એક બીજા સાથે ઘુંચવાઈ ગયા. Mingled. Got mixed and intercepted the passage of the other.

Who had made so sure of victory–Was confident of becoming victorious.

Tore his royal robes (in anguish, at being defeated.) through disappointment. Sate–Sat.

Rocky brow–Edge of a rocky mountain.

Looks over–Appears as if protecting.

Sea–born–Surrounded by sea.

And men in nations–All were his–And men of various nationalities under his power.

Where were they–Were killed, or had fled away.

Trafalger is the famous cape off which the memorable sea–fight took place between the ships of Nelson and those of Napoleon.

Delivered મુક્ત કીધું. Liberated. Made free.

Tyrant–જુલમગાર. Cruel king i. e. Napoleon.

Off Salamis–In the sea near Salamis.

Salamis–an island of Greece, opposite the harbour of Athens. The modern Kolouri.

Of coming under–Being subjected to.

Longed to be–ઇચ્છા રાખતો હતો. Desired to be.

Rumours (રૂમર્સ) અફવા Popular report.

Went abroad-ફેલાયો. Was circulated.
To revenge-વેર લેવાને. To take vengeance.
Changeable બદલાતા. Of varying disposition. Fickle
Used every efforts-Tried his utmost.
Former favourite-Themistocles.

22, The man of Life Upright.
પ્રમાણિક જીવન ગાળનાર માણસ.

Summary:—What should wo do to make our life simple and straightforward ? We should, in the first place, never think of practising dishonesty or of trying to appear great before the world. We should spend our time peacefully, instead of pushing on in society by making noise and a show; we may have our amusements but not at the expense of others. We should not be guided by false hope and if, perchance, some calamity befalls us, we should bear it cheerfully. We should, then, have no enemies and, therefore, need not require any means of defence. We shall thus win the favour of gods and, therefore, need not fear the divine instruments of punishment such as the lightning, the ocean, the storm etc. Equally calm in joy and sorrow, we should derive our wisdom from the delightful study of Nature. We may not have great friends, but we should have good thoughts; we may not have money, but we must spend our life nobly and knowing that our life in this world is like a temporary stay in an inn, we must go through it wisely and quietly.

Upright (અપરાઈટ) સીધું પ્રમાણિક. Just, Honest.
The man of life upright-Man of a straightforward character.

Guiltless (ગીલ્ટલેસ) નિર્દોષ. Innocent.
Thoughts of vanity–આપ વડાઇના ફાંકા.
Is free from thoughts of vanity–Is devoid of vain thoughts.
Silent (સાઇલન્ટ) શાંત. Quiet. Undisturbed.
Harmless–Innocent.
Delude (ડિલ્યુડ) લલચાવું. Tempt.
Whom hopes cannot delude–Who is not led away by false hopes.
Discontent–અસંતોષી કરવું. Dissatisfy, Make Unhappy
Needs–Has necessity of, Requires.
Tower–Castle, Fort.
Armour–Steel cover to protect himself.
Secret vaults-ગુપ્તસ્થાન Private and hidden chambers.
Thunder's violence–ગાજવીજ સાથનું તોફાન. Raging fury of a thunder, Storm.
From thunder's violence–To conceal himself from violent thunderbolts.
Unaffrighted (અનએફ્રાઇટેડ) બ્હીધા વગર. Undaunted.
Horrors of the deep–Storms of the sea.
Terrors of the skies–Hurricanes Flashes of Lightning etc.
Scorning (સ્કૉર્નિંગ) ધિક્કારી કાઢતાં. Disdaining.
Fortune (ફૉર્ચ્યુન) નસીબ.
Makes the heaven his book–Observes and studies minutely all about the heaven and heavenly bodies.

Well-spent age–Life that is honestly lived.
Sober inn–Quiet abode.
Pilgrimage (પિલ્ગ્રિમેજ) જીવનયાત્રા, સંસારયાત્રા. This coming and going away from the earth is as it were a tour to him.

Stanza 1. 2. 3. The man whose life is honest and straightforward and whose heart is innocent and free from evil deeds or proud thoughts, who passes his days quietly in innocent pleasures and who is not deluded by false hopes nor becomes sad through misfortune does not require any castles nor armour to defend him; nor has he the necessity of secret cellers to hide himself from fierce lightning, etc.

Stanza 4. He alone can boldly and frankly think of the dangers of the sea and terrors of the sky.

Stanza 5. He is indifferent to the anxieties that good or bad luck may bring. He regards the sky as a book of knowledge and learns wisdom by looking at the heavenly bodies.

Stanza 6. His only faithful friends are his good thoughts and the riches are his honestly led life. The earth appears to him like a temporary halting place and life is like a pilgrimage.

23. Volcanoes.

જ્વાળામુખી પર્વત.

Summary:—Volcanoes are the holes which the steam underground has burst open, that it may escape into the air. There are the volcanoes of Vesuvius in Italy, of Etna in Sicily, and Hecla in Iceland. Sometimes they are in groups, like the cluster in New Zealand or the four clusters in the Atlantic (all marked with red or black dots in a Physical Atlas). In the map you will see a long line of red dots (to mark burning volcanoes). beginning on the east side of the Bay of Bengal separating into two branches at New China. One branch runs south-east to New Zealand. The other runs north and with some breaks and gaps goes down to the southernmost point of America.

Whenever there is a volcano breaking out in some place, there are earthquakes or awful underground thunder felt or heard hundreds of miles away from that place. It so happened round the volcanoes of Quito and St. Vincent. It is because the melted stuff inside the ground is forcing its way all along and at last finds a way through a volcano.

No one knows when a volcano will break out. In the year A. D. 79 there was stationed in the Bay of Naples, the learned Roman Admiral Pliny and he was staying on shore with his sister. He saw a strange cloud hanging over Mt. Vesuvius and earthquake shocks had there been very common for the last few days but the Admiral did not think that the volcano was ready to break out. But there it was in reality; the admiral and all others were burnt down by the rushing flames and the cities, Heiculaneum, Pompeii and Stabiae were buried.

The volcanoes are the most simply and beautifully shaped of all mountains, and they are alike all over the world, whether they be large or small. The sloping sides are made of cinders and ashes held together by bars of solid lava inside. The cone is the outside of a volcanic mountain, of a huge chimney as it were; tho crater is the mouth of it. The lava is the ore which is melted in the furnace below, which lies deep down where no one has ever been or can be.

Now why is a volcano like a cone? It is because the rocks underground which are shot out by the steam fall round ths hole, most of them close to it, and fewer of them farther off, till they are piled up in a ring round it, just as the sand is filled up round an ant's hole and they are made solid by the cool air above.

And the mouth is called a crater (Gr.–cup) because it has often just the shape of a cup. The green grass grows over it and it looks pretty or a splendid crop fills it at the bottom. Worn-out craters become beautiful lakes.

But when a volcano breaks out 'in an eruption' the sides of the mountain may be quite upright, like those of a bucket and out of it come, first, clouds of steam and dust; then volleys of stones, some cool, some burning hot; and at last, the melted rock itself, which is called lava. As the steam grows weaker and finally cools down, the mountain itself becomes cone-like and the crater, cup-like.

Equator (ઇક્વેટર) વિષુવવૃત્ત, ભૂમધ્યરેખા. An imaginary circle on the earth's surface equally distant from two poles and dividing the earth into two hemispheres.

[danger.

Warning (વૉર્નિંગ) ચેતવણી. A sign of the coming.
That was warning enough-That was a sufficient warning. Expected-Anticipated.
Earthquake-ધરતીકંપ. [the surface.
Under ground-જમીનના અંદરના ભાગમાંની. Lying beneath
Chimney (ચિમનિ) ધુમાડ્યું. The passage through which smoke is carried up into the air.
Furnace (ફરનેસ) ભઠ્ઠી. Forge.
Pounded (પાઉન્ડેડ) કચરી, ભુકો કરી નાંખવામાં આવે છે. Pulverise, Reduced to atoms.
Physical atlas-પ્રાકૃતિક જ્ઞાન આપનાર નકશો જમીનની સ્થિતિ વિગેરેનો ચિતાર આપનાર નકશો. Eye-કાણું. Hole.
Cluster (કલસ્ટર) ઝુમખા. Group.
Dots-Spots.
Scattered about-Situated here and there.
Overlook-ભુલી જવું. Fail to notice.
Standing up-Rising up.
Ventured out-બહાર નીકળી આવ્યા. Sailed out.
Cutting off-ઢાંકી દેતાં. Covering and hence making them invisible.
Giant (જાયન્ટ) રાક્ષસ. Monster.
Evening star-શુક્રનો તારો. The planet Venus which is visible in the evening.
Who held up the sky upon his shoulders-Who seemed to support the sky.
Crooked (ક્રુકેડ) વાંકી ચુકી. Curved, Not straight.
Spice Islands-તેજાનાના ટાપુઓ.

Forks-Runs crooked and branches off. ફાંટા પડે છે.
Alucian islands-A chain of islands south of Kamaschatka.
Humboldt, a great geographer and traveller, explored a good part of South America and also some part in Asia between the Ural and the central plateau.
Isthmus સંયોગભૂમિ. A narrow strip of land by which two continents are connected.
Cones-શંકુ આકારના. Having Conical shapes.
Cinders (સંડર્સ) અંગારા, રાખ. Small particles left after being burnt.
Traced-દોરી, આંકી. Followed, Marked.
What a line we have traced-What a great Chain of volcanoes we have followed.
Are rushing up-Are trying to burst out.
Perpetually (પરપેચ્યુઅલિ) નિરંતર. Always.
Have something to do with each other-Have some connection with each other.
Thunder-ગર્જના. Uproar, Loud din.
Curious-Strange.
Windward islands-Crown colonies of Great Britain in the West Indies. [down tar. ડામરની લહી.
Pitch-A thick black substance obtained by boiling
Began to pour a vast stream of melted lava-Began to throw out a flood of molten matter.
Lava (લાવા) પત્થરનો રસ. Melted rock.

A plain sign-A clear mark.
To force its way-To forcibly rush out.
Hardening-Becoming solid.
Eruption (ઇરપ્શન) ફુટી નીકળવું તે. Bursting out.
Would be worst-Would be extremely dangerous.
Blazing-ચળકતા. Shining with red flames.
Spouting (સ્પાઉટિંગ) બહાર કહાડતા. Pouring forth.
Trusting to chance નસીબ પર આધાર રાખવો. Depending on fortune.
Must not be astonished-Must not be surprised.
Blown up-Killed by being tossed away.
Swallowed-Submerged in the lava.
Comfortable-સુખી Happy.
Olive yards-Gardens with olive trees in it.
Paradise (પેરેડાઇસ) સ્વર્ગ. Heaven.
Crater (ક્રેટર) જ્વાળામુખીનું પ્યાલાના આકારનું મુખ The mouth of a volcano.
Overgrown-ની ઉપર ઉગેલું હતું. Was covered with.
Bushes-ઝાડી. Thickets.
Brimstone (બ્રીમસ્ટોન) ગંધક. Sulphur.
Poisonous gases hung Deadly vapours filled the air.
Was one of the mouths of the lower world-Was one of the openings to hell.
Vulcan is considered as the god of fire.
Was stationed-ઉતર્યો હતો, રહેતો હતો. Had stayed for a time.
Admiral (ઍડમિરલ) દરિયાઇ સેનાધિપતિ. A commander [of a fleet.

Studious (સ્ટુડિયસ) અભ્યાસી. Given to study.
Natural history–સ્થાવર જંગમ વર્ણન.
Study (સ્ટડિ) અભ્યાસ કરવાનો ઓરડો. Room where he studied.
Spotted જાતજાતના રંગનું. Of variegated colours.
Curious–Inquisitive જીજ્ઞાસુ.
Natural science–પદાર્થ વિજ્ઞાન શાસ્ત્ર.
Notion (નોશન) વિચાર, કલ્પના. Idea.
Had anything to do–Were connected.
Note down–નોંધવા. Mark.
Ebbed out–ઓટ થયો, પાછળહટી ગયો. Retreated.
Close by–પાસે. Near, In the vicinity.
Ordered his bath–Ordered to make preparations for bath.
Cheerful (ચીઅર ફુલ) આનંદી. Merry.
Persuaded–સમજાવ્યો. Forced him into belief.
Peasants (પેઝન્ટસ) ખેડુત. Farmers.
Soundly–ઘસઘસાટ. Heavily.
Woke up in time–Aroused him at the critical time. બરાબર વખતસર, ટાંકણે જગાડયો.
Cinders (સિંડર્સ) અંગારા. Pieces of live charcoal.
Tying pillows–ઉશીકાં બાંધ્યાં. Fastened around their head cushions.
Pitch dark–ઘોર અંધારૂં. Completely dark.
Raged so horribly–એટલો તોફાની હતો. Was so furious and tempestuous.
There was no getting on board of them–There was no possibility of their going on board the ships

Sulphur (સલ્ફર)ગંધક. Brimstone.

Overpowered (ઓવર પાવર્ડ) ગુંગળાઇને. Suffocated.

In order–સુવ્યવસ્થિત. Well arranged, Nicely put on.

Martyr (માર્ટર) પ્રાણાર્પણ કરનાર. One who gives his life for duty.

A martyr to duty......science–A victim who sacrificed his life for his keen regard for duty and for the love of science.

Earthenware–માટીનાં વાસણ. Pottery. [time.

Who had not had time–Who hart not sufficient

Deluge (ડેલ્યુજ) નાશ, પ્રલય. Destruction.

Painting (પેઇંટિંગ) ચિત્રકામ. Drawings.

Museum (મ્યુઝીઅમ) સંગ્રહસ્થાન. Place where curiosities are kept.

Curiosities આશ્ચર્યકારક વસ્તુઓ. Curious things.

Wheel–tracks પૈડાનાં ચીલાં. Path made by the moving of the wheels.

Pavement (પેવમેન્ટ) ફરસબંધી Paved road.

Rumbled (રમ્બલ્ડ) અવાજ કરતા પસાર થયા. Rolled.

Crystal palace–A huge glass and iron building in south London. It extends over 200 acres, has beautiful fountain and lakes.

Model (મૉડેલ) નમુનો. Pattern.

Thoughtless–બેદરકાર. Careless, Reckless.

Luckless અભાગિયા. Unfortunate.

Treacherous (ટ્રેચરસ) ફસાવે એવો, દગો દેતો. Deluding, Untrustworthy. [iruption.

Did not make for–Did not show signs of fresh
Restless–Active.
Hardly a year passes etc–Every year it sends out smoke and stones and burning lava.
Downs–રેતીવાળી જમીન. A tract of barren land.
Poor souls–Unhappy people.
Get away–Escape.
Swallowed up–બેસી ગયો. Absorbed in.
Cannon (કૅનન) તોપ. Big guns.
Immense (ઇમેન્સ) ઘણું મ્હોટું. Huge.
Swarm with–ભરેલાં છે. Abound in, Are full of.
Never see the light–Die before coming to light.
Bars–Thick columns.
Grumbling down–એકદમ પડી જતાં. Falling down at once.
Tropics (ટૉપિક્સ) ઉષ્ણકટીબંધ.
Snowy covering–The snow which covers it.
Ore–ખાણની કાચી ધાતુ. Native form of a substance or metal.
Scratching (સ્ક્રૅચિંગ) ખોતરતાં. Digging.
Ravine (રૅવિન or રૅવાઇન) ખીણ Valley.
Guess–Conjecture.
Average (ઍવરેજ) મુકાબલે જોતાં. Comparatively.
Grinds them small against each other–Reduces them to small pieces by striking against each other
Farther off–દૂર. At a distance.
Recollect (રિકલેક્ટ) યાદ કરો. Remember.
Continually–હમેશાં. Always, Unceasingly.

Choked (ચોક્ડ) પુરાઇ ગયેલા. Filled up.
Rounded-ગોળ થઇ ગયેલા. Made circular.
Engineer (એન્જીનીઅર) ઇજનેર. One who plans fortifications, roads etc.
Extinct-બંધ થયેલો. Ceased burning.
Splendid (સ્પ્લેન્ડિડ) સુંદર. Excellent.
Crop (ક્રોપ) પાક. Worn out-Extinct.
Blasted Destroyed everything.
Fertile soil -ફળદ્રુપ-જમીન. Fruitful land.
Funnel (ફનેલ) ભુંગળું. Chimney.
To crumble in-To fall in.
Bucket (બકેટ) ડોલ.
In an eruption-ફાટી નીકળ્યો. Burst out.
Volley (વૉલી) સામટી વૃષ્ટિ જથ્થામાં. Shower.

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24. Bruce and the Spider.
બ્રુસ અને કરોળીઓ.

Once upon a time King Bruce of Scotland had flung himself down in a dejected mood, because he could not succeed in his plan of doing good to his subjects; he was thinking of giving up any further attempt. Now just at the moment he saw a spider fallen in its attempt to reach the ceiling, and beginning to make another effort. Again it fell and again it rose. In this way the spider made nine attempts but could not get at the ceiling. The king now thought that it would surely desist. No, it persisted and at length succeeded in its object. The king took lesson from the brave spider, made another attempt to conquer and succeeded. We should all learn from this that we should

never despair but must go on to our goal Nothing is impossible to a strong-willed person. *Study* the following:—

(*a*) Where there's a Will, ther's a way.

(*b*) Patience and Perseverance overcome Mountains.

(c) Say not the struggle naught availeth.

(*d*) Rome was not built in a day.

Flung (ફ્લગ) પડ્યો Threw.

Flung himself down-Lay down.

Lonely mood-મનની સુની સ્થિતિ. Solitary or vacant state of mind.

Monarch (માનેક) રાજા. (Gr. *mons*, alone and *arche*, rule) King.

True-Truly, It was a fact that.

Crown (કાઉન) મુકુટ. Coronet, Diadem.

Was beginning to sink-આશા ખોવી. નાસીપાસ થવું. Was being disappointed.

Deed (ડીડ) કામ. Achievement.

To do a great deed-To perform an exploit.

To make his people glad-To please his people.

Could not succeed-Was not successful, Failed in his attempt.

Sad-દીલગીર. Sorrowful. Low-Deep.

Despair (ડિસ્પેઅર) નિરાશા. Disappointment L. *De*, down and *spero*, I hope.

As grieved as man could be-Full of extreme sorrow

Pondered (પૉન્ડર્ડ) વિચાર કીધો. Thought L. *Pondeso*, I weigh.

Give up–છોડી દેવું. Leave off.

Spider (સ્પાઇડર) કરોળીઓ.

Dropped (ડ્રોપ્ડ) પડયો. Fell.

Clew–દોરાના દડા. A ball of film.

Filmy–તાતણાનું. Made of film.

It was a long way up to the ceiling dome–The way to the ceiling was very long from that place.

Ceiling dome–ઉપરનો ઘુમટ. A spherical ceiling raised over a building. Fine–પાતળો. Thin.

It would get–It would reach.

Cobweb–કરોળીયાનું જાળું. Net or web of a spider.

Divine (ડિવાઇન) અગાઉથી કહી શકવું. Guess.

Cling (ક્લિંગ) વળગી રહેવું. Hold on to.

Crawl (ક્રોલ) ધીમે ધીમે ચાલવું. Walk slowly.

Straight up–Directly straight.

Endeavour (એન્ડેવર) પ્રયત્ન. Effort.

Down it came–It fell down.

Sprawl (સ્પ્રૉલ) સુતા સુતા ખસવું. Creeping with much difficulty.

As ever–As before.

Stay–થોભવું. Stop. Complaint–ફરીઆદી. Grievance.

Dizzy (ડિઝિ) ચક્કર આવેલા. Giddy.

Its head grew steady–It recovered from the faint.

Delicate–નાજુક. Fine. Tread Walk upon.

Its feet would tire–Its feet would be exhausted.

Swung–લટકયું. Hung.

Mounted–Ascended, climbed.

Attempts were counted–It made efforts nine times.

Strive no more to climb-Will make no more efforts to ascend.

Toils so hard–Takes so much pain.

Tumbles (ટંબલ્સ) ગબડી પડે છે. Drops down.

Insect (ઇન્સેક્ટ) જીવજંતુ. Small flying animal L. *in*, into and *seco* I cut.

Ah me–It is an interjection showing surprise.

Anxious–બેચેન. Uneasy.

He's only a foot from the cobweb door-The entrance to his web is only one foot away from him.

Last pinch–ચઢાવાને અંતે End of his climbing.

Cot–Residence.

Put him into his native cot–Made him reach his home તેને તેના ઘરમાં, જાળમાં પ્હોંચાડી દીધો.

Brave-શાબાશ. Well done.

All honour–They deserve all honour.

Defied–સામે થયો. Set at naught, Dared.

Conquered–જીત્યો. Won, Was successful.

Braced–મજબુત કીધું. Strengthened.

Gossips (ગૉસિપ્સ) ગપાટા. Rumours.

Beware-સંભાળવું. Take care.

Pay goodly heed–Listen carefully.

Cowardly–બ્હીકણું. Timid, unmanly.

Apt–Likely.

Goodly–Meritorious.

Con–Read.

Strain (સ્ટ્રેન) કવિતા.

Eliza Cook (1818–1889)–An English poetess, and editress of *Eliza Cook's Journal.*

25. The story of Baucis and Philemon.

One day the God Zeus and his favourite messenger Mercury disguised as beggars came to the earth to see whether men were as kind to one another as they should be. They stopped at a village where the people had grown very hard and cruel. They knocked first at one door and then at another asking for help, but all in vain. At length they came to a little hut where lived a good old couple, Baucis and Philemon. They were very poor but they were always ready to help those who seemed poorer than they. They asked the strangers to enter their hut and to accept their hospitality. Baucis stirred up the dying embers and brought her little store of food. It contained a pot of honey, a loaf of bread, a jug of milk and grapes. She put the store before them and the couple felt surprised that though they ate and drank the store remained the same. At last Zeus made himself known to them and asked them to demand a boon. They did not ask for any costly present but only said that they might serve the Gods faithfully and die together. The boon was soon granted and Zeus changed their little hut into a fine temple. Here they lived happily together for many a long year. One day they went out for a walk and disappeared, and where they stood, were found two trees growing so closely together, that their very leaves seemed to be whispering loving secrets to one another. For many years these trees stood in front of the temple to remind the people of Baucis and Philemon.

To see for himself–To convince himself personally
Favourite (ફેવરિટ) માનીતો. Dear.

Messenger (મેસેન્જર) દુત. One who goes on an errand
Swift-footod-ઝડપથી. ચાલનારો. Quick.
Hermes is the name for Mercury. [વેષ લીધો.
Made them selves look like-Disguised themselvesas.
Beggars (બેગર્સ) ભીખારી. Mendicants.
Tramped (ટ્રૅમ્પ્ડ) ભટક્યા. Roamed, Walked over.
Weary (વીઅરિ) કંટાળો ઉપજાવે એવા. Tiresome.
Who had tramped many a weary mile-Who had been tired by roaming many miles.
Harsh (હાર્શ) ક્રુર, ઘાતકી. Cruel.
Shelter (શેલ્ટર) વિસામો. Rest, Dwelling.
Rudely (રૂડલિ) તોછડાઈથી. Arrogantly.
Naughty (નૉટિ) તોફાની. Mischievous.
Pelt them with stones તેઓ તરફ પથરા ફેંકે. Throw stones at them.
Mighty (માઇટિ) જોરાવર. Powerful.
Fleet footed-Swift.
Knocked (નૉક્ડ) ઠોક્યું. Tapped loudly.
All in vain-Uselessly, Without success,
Took the trouble-તસ્દી લીધી. Took the pains of.
One and all-All of them without exception.
Turned them away-Drove them away from their house.
Couple-(કપલ) યુગલ દંપતી. Pair.
Tired-looking-શ્રમિત. Fatigued.
Strangers (સ્ટ્રેન્જર્સ) અજાણ્યા માણસ. Unacquainted persons, Guests.

They asked the two...lowly dwelling–They asked the two fatigued strangers to enter their humble hut.

Lowly dwelling–Humble hut.

Stir up–Kindle.

Dying embers–ધેર બતા અંગારાને. Live coal which was being turned to ashes.

Bustled about–moved about.

Store–Provision. Grapes–દ્રાક્ષ.

Visitors (વિઝિટર્સ) પરોણા. Guests.

Costly present–Valuable gift.

They might die together–They both, husband and wife may die at the same time.

Farther apart–Farther away from each other, thus making more room.

Graceful–સુંદર. Beautiful.

Gave place to–Was replaced by. Lovely–Beautiful.

Suddenly–એકદમ At once.

Vanished (વૅનિશ્ડ) અદૃશ્ય થઇ ગયાં. Disappeared.

Whispering કાનમાં કહેતાં Telling with a low voice in the ear of (as it were).

Their very leaves seemed to be...another–The leavesof the trees touched one another, so they seemed to be secretly exchanging words of love.

26. The Light of Other Days.

ગત દિવસનો પ્રકાશ–નાં સ્મરણ.

Many times I go to bed; but before I fall asleep, I remember the past, the period of my boyhood, my smiles and my tears. At that time there were many who loved me: they are now dead and gone and buried. There were many who, at that time, were happy and are now miserable. The world was, then, to me like a banquethall full of lights and garlands and hearty friends. But now I feel as if the lights are put out and the garlands are withered and the friends are fallen like leaves in wintry weather. And I alone am in the hall! The real pleasure is gone; the substantial source of the feast is dried up and so the world wears a gloomy appearance for me. These are my sad recollections before I fall asleep.

Read, side by side with this, the following poem by Charles Lamb:—

The Old Familiar Faces.

I have had playmates, I have had companions,
In my days of childhood, in my joyful schooldays,
All, all are gone, the old familiar faces.
I have been laughing, I have been carousing,
Drinking late, sitting late, with my bosom cronies,—
All, all are gone, the old familiar faces.
I loved a Love once, fairest among women:
Closed are her doors on me, I must not see her—
All, all are gone, the old familiar faces.

I have a friend, a kinder friend has no man.
Like an ingrate, I left my friend abruptly;
Left him to muse on the old familiar faces.
Ghost-like I paced round the haunts of my childhood,
Earth seem'd a desert I was bound to traverse,
Seeking to find the old familiar faces.
Friend of my bosom, thou more than a brother,
Why wert not thou born in my father's dwelling?
So might we talk of the old familiar faces.
How some they have died, and some they have left me,
And some are taken from me; all are departed—
All, all are gone, the old familiar faces

Oft-Often. Stilly શાંત. Quiet.

In the stilly night-In the silent hours of the night

Slumber (સ્લમ્બર) ઉંઘ, નિદ્રા. Sleep.

Slumber's chain has bound me-Am overpowered by sleep, Am asleep.

Memory (મેમરિ) યાદ શક્તિ, સ્મરણ શક્તિ. Faculty of the mind which reminds one of past things.

Light of other days-ગત દિવસનું સ્મરણ. Remembrance of past days.

Fond......around me-Happy reminiscences of my earlier days occur to my mind.

Boyhood's years-બાલ્યાવસ્થા. Infancy, Childhood.

The words of...spoken-The sweet words that I uttered at that time.

That shone-તેજસ્વી હતી. Were brilliant.

Dimmed (ડિમ્ડ) ઝાંખી થયેલી. Which could not see clearly.

Now broken-Disappointed or Infirm.

Linked together–સાથે વસતા. Living together.

So linked together–So strongly united to each other

Fall–મૃત્યુ પામતા. Die.

Leaves in wintry weather–શિયાળામાં પાંદડા ખરી પડે છે તેમ As leaves fall down in winter from trees.

Treads–Walks.

Banquet-hall–જમવાનો ઓરડો. Dining room.

Deserted (ડિઝર્ટેડ) સુનો, ત્યજી દીધેલાં. Solitary.

Lights are fled–To whom all is darkness.

Whose lights are fled–In which all lamps are extinguished.

Garlands dead–Wreaths of flowers withered away.

All but he departed–તેના શિવાય બધા ચાલ્યા ગયા છે. Every one except him has passed away.

Thomas Moore (born in 1779. died 1852) was an Irish poet, was born and educated in Dublin. His poetical romance of Lala Rookh gained much approbation from the people.

Stanza 1. Very often in the quiet night before I fall asleep, I remember and see before my eyes the sweet recollections and dreams of my earlier days. I remember the smiles and the tears that I shed in childhood, the kind and loving words that I spoke, the eyes which at that time were shining brightly but that are now dim with old age and the delight and cheerful heart

which is now safe through worldly anxieties. Thus in the quiet night before I go to sleep, the recollections of all these things of my childhood flash through my mind.

Stanza 2. I remember with sorrow the friends who were united by the bond of friendship and who died one after another, I alone excepted. Thus I feel like one who walks along a dinner hall deserted by the company that sat at the table, the lights of the hall all extinguished, the garlands therein all withered and everybody else gone away. Thus in the quiet night memory brings to my mind the recollection of such sad events.

27. The Romans.

Nearly two thousand years ago Rome was the capital of the Roman Empire, and was called the Mistress of the world. It was built on seven low hills close to the river Tiber. Its people, the Romans spoke the Latin language from which many English words are derived. from a small state it grew, by conquest to be an Empire. England formed a part of it for four hundred years. The Romans gave laws and protection to those countries which they conquered, in other words, they colonised the conquered lands and civilised them. The name of the city, Rome, is said to be derived from Romulus who founded it. He was the first king of Rome. For many years the little Roman state was ruled by kings. But at length there arose a wicked and cruel king and

so the Romans drove him away and swore that there should never be a king in Rome again. But the exiled king came back with a strong army of another king who helped him. Then a brave Roman, Horatius, helped by two others defended the bridge over the river Tiber, while it was broken down by the townsmen behind them so as to provent the army from entering the fort of Rome. So there was no king and the people chose 'consuls' to rule them. Brutus was the first consul. Rome was a Republic for nearly seven hundred years, beginning from the year 750 B. C. There was a plot in the times of Brutus to bring back the king but the consül put even his own two sons to death because they were among the plotters.

In the first century B. C., a great general named Julius Cæsar arose who extended the conquests of his country. He also wrote a book in Latin, describing his wars; the book is now known as 'Cæsar.' Another Roman general named Pompey fought against him; there was civil war in which Pompey was defeated, and he afterwards fled into Egypt and was killed. But Cæsar had two much power, so some Chief Romans thought, and they murdered Cæsar. His adopted son Octavius was then made Emperor and he was called Augustus Cæsar-His Majesty Cæsar. The words 'Kaisar' and 'Tsar' are derived from Cæsar, a name which was taken to mean, an emperor because Cæsars were the famous emperors of Rome. Under its emperors Rome became very glorious; she produced great poets, great historians, and great lawyers. But gradually the Romans became luxurious and so, weak. One after the other, the countries of the Roman empire made themselves independent. The savage and brutal tribes of Germany and Austria invaded Rome itself, and the Empire came to

an end. Long before this, the Romans had become Christians and the 'Bishop' of Rome is still called the Pope he is the head of the Roman Catholic Christians throughout the world.

Constantine (one of the latter emperors of Rome) had removed the capital of the Empire to a town in Greece and he had given it the name of Constantinople, in 330 A. D. After about a thousand years the Turks took it and made it the capital of the Turkish Empire.

Capital (કૅપિટલ) રાજધાની. Metropolis.

Roman Empire–રોમનું મહારાજ્ય.

To copy–અનુકરણ કરવું. Imitate.

For ages–For a long time.

Learned language–સંસ્કારી ભાષા.

Latin was considered a learned language as only scholars could learn it and it was held in as much high esteem in Europe, as Sanskrit is still held in India.

Step by step–ધીમે ધીમે. Gradually.

The mistress of the world–The greatest city in the world.

Kingdoms (કિંગડમ્સ) રાજ્ય. States.

Went on to invade–Proceeded to attack.

Meditarranean Sea–ભૂમધ્ય સમુદ્ર.

Colonised (કૉલોનાઇઝ્ડ) ત્યાં જઈને વસવું. To remove and settle in a distant country.

Nation (નેશન) પ્રજા, રાષ્ટ્ર. People of a country.

Ancient (એન્શ્યન્ટ) જુના. Of old times.

Little better–Not better than.

Savages (સૅવેજીઝ) જંગલી માણસ. Barbarians.
Civilised (સિવિલાઇઝ્ડ) સુધર્યા. Reformed.
To farm the land–To cultivate the lands.
The very best...country–The greatest advantage that a country should get.
Peace (પીસ) શાંતિ. Quietness of mind.
Legend (લિજન્ડ) દંતકથા. Mythology, Story.
Founding–સ્થાપવાને. Establishing.
Twin–Born together એકસાના.
Floated તરતા તરતા આવ્યા. Came back floating.
Cubs–બચ્ચાં. Young ones.
Nursed–Suckled.
Brought them up–Reared them up.
Slew–મારી નાખ્યો. Killed.
Set to work to build–Applied themselves to the task of building.
Quarrelled (ક્વૉરલ્ડ) લડયા. Fought
Named the city after himself–gave to the city his own name.
Overcome–જીતી લીધી. Conquered.
Tribes (ટ્રાઇબ્સ) ટોળી. Groups of men belonging to one class.
Wicked and a cruel king–His name was Tarquin.
Swore a great...a King on Rome–Took a vow to make a Roman republic.
Exiled–Banished, Driven away–દેશનિકાલ.
Up to the very gates–દરવાજા સુધી. As far as the gates.

Which led over the.........of rome–Which was lying over the river Tiber and by passing which one can reach the fort of Rome.

Kept off–દૂર રાખ્યા. Kept at a distance.

Townsmen–શહેરના લોકો. Citizens.

Darted back–પાછળ ચાલ્યા ગયા. Hurriedly went back.

Cracking–તડતડ બોલતા. On the point of breaking.

Leaped–કુદકો માર્યો. Jumped.

Lays (લેઝ) ગીત. Songs.

Brave days of old–In those gallant times.

Used to say–કહેવાની ટેવ પડી હતી. Were accustomed to say.

Shoulder to shoulder–Together, near or by the side of one another.

Consuls (કૉન્સલ) પ્રજાસત્તાક રાજ્યનો મેજીસ્ટ્રેટ. One of the two chief magistrates of the republic.

Plot (પ્લૉટ) કાવતરૂં. Conspiracy.

Spared–બાકી રાખી. Ceased from sacrificing.

Republic–પ્રજા સત્તાક રાજ્ય A form of Government where there is no king or monarch; a commonwealth.

Struggles (સ્ટ્રગલ્સ) કજીયા. Strifes, Quarrels.

Patricians–રોમનો અમીર વર્ગ. The class of Roman nobles.

Plebeians (પ્લીબીયન્સ) મધ્યમ વર્ગના માણસ. The middle and lower class men of Rome.

Account–વર્ણન. Description.

Dictator (ડિકટેટર) કુલ અખત્યાર જેને આપ્યો હોય એવો અધિકારી

સરનશીન One invested with absolute authority.

In reality-ખરી રીતે જોતાં. Truly speaking.

Civil war-દેશની અંદર અંદરની લડાઇ. Fight between the people themselves, of the same state.

Play-નાટક. Drama.

Bust (બસ્ટ) ઉત્તમાંગની છબી. A photograph of the upper part of the body.

Adopted-દત્તક લીધેલો. Took-as one's own.

Imperator-સેનાધિપતિ. Commander (L. *imperio*, I command.)

Jesus Christ was the founder of Christianity ઇશુખ્રિસ્ત.

Era (ઇરા) સંવત; સને. A point of time fixed by some event.

Kaiser was the title of the German Emperor.

Tsar was the title of the Russian Emperor.

Rome reached a great height of power and glory-Rome became the most powerful and most glorious-

Historians-ઇતિહાસ લેખક. Writers of history.

Lawyers (લૉયર્સ) કાયદાશાસ્ત્રી. Experts in legal knowledge.

Became too fond of pleasure-Became luxurious.

Theatre (થીએટર) વિશાળ અખાડો. A huge building where great events are enacted.

Colosseum-A great amphi-theatre at Rome. It was so vast that it could accommodate nearly 80000 men.

Arena, અખાડો, મલ્લ યુદ્ધવાળી રંગભૂમિ. An area in the central part of an amphitheatre.

Galleries. અટારી, ઝરૂખા. A long narrow passage.
Gladiators (ગ્લૅડિયેટર્સ) મલ્લ. those who engage in a fierce combat.
Independent સ્વતંત્ર. Free from the Empire.
Bishop (બિશપ) મુખ્ય ધર્માધિકારી. Head of the church.
Bishop of Rome-the Pope.
Roman Catholic Christians are the most orthodox section of Christians.
Removed, ખસેડયું, Shifted.

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23. The Brave days of Old.
પૂર્વના શૌર્યાંકિત દિવસો.

Summary:—The Romans in ancient times were willing to sacrifice their property, money, their dear relatives and even their own lives for the good of their country. No one thought of being dishonestly partial towards his own family, community or towards those only who agreed with him in political matters. There was only one party-all nationalists. The rich were sympathetic towards the poor and both loved one another. And in those ancient times each Roman got as much wealth as he really deserved. But now we are ready to quarrel among ourselves, while we do not care for our country and are afraid of fighting its enemies.

Spared-Hesitated to sacrifice.
None was for a party-Nobody belonged to any single section
Party (પાર્ટિ) ટોળી. Faction.
Fairly portioned, સરખી રીતે વહેંચાયલી હતી. Was justly distributed.

Spoils (સ્પૉઇલ્સ) લૂંટ. Booty.

Wax hot-Grow hot; become angry and furious.

Faction, તડ, પક્ષ. Party.

Wax cold-Become less diligent. or ardent.

Wherefore men fight......as they fought-It is on account of the reason that men at the present day do not fight as diligently as they fought formerly.

Macaulay, born in 1800 was a famous essayist and historian. In 1830 he entered parliament, and was afterwards appointed legal adviser to the Indian Government. His best works are "History of England" "Essays", and the "Lays of Ancient Rome." He died in 1859.

Stanza 1. For the Romans in the wars of Rome against another country did not hesitate to sacrifice their land or their wealth. In the heroic past time the Romans cared neither for their sons nor their wives nor their own lives.

Stanza 2. In those times men were not divided into parties; every body stood up for the state. In those times the rich helped the poor and the poor liked the rich.

Stanza 3. In those times the lands were equally allotted and the booties obtained in war were justly distributed. In those heroic times the Romans lived just like brothers.

Stanza 4. As we split up into parties we become more unfit to fight. Therefore it is that men now-a-days do not fight so heroically as the Romans fought in ancient times.

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29. Story of the Golden Harp.

સુવર્ણવીણાની વાર્તા.

In Greece, there lived a youth named Orpheus to whom Apollo, the God of Music had given a beautiful golden harp. On this he could play so wonderfully, that even the wild beasts were charmed, and they became quite gentle before him.

Orpheus loved to sit with his beautiful wife, and sing and play and no two people in the world were happier than they. But one day his wife trod on a horrid snake which stung her and she died. Her spirit went to Hades, the nether world. Orpheus became very sorry and he prayed to the God Zeus. The God said that he could go to the underworld, but the journey to it would be full of danger. Orpheus however, went there and by the power of his music, which he played most enchantingly, he was able to please Pluto, the king of the under world. The king allowed him to take back his wife, but told him that he should not look at her, until they had reached home. This, Orpheus could not do and his wife was snatched away from him. Poor Orpheus then went to the forest and there died from grief. His golden harp was taken away by the Gods who placed it in heaven as a bright star.

Apollo is the name of the god of music-He was the son of Jupiter and Latona. His oracle at the Delphi is most famous. Play, વગાડવું.

To follow, પાછળ જવાને. Go after.

Charmed (ચાર્મ્ડ) મુગ્ધ થઇ ગયા. Fascinated.

Sailed by, પસાર થતા. Moved.

Stood still-Stopped there and remained motionless. To rejoice at the strangely beautiful music-To take delight in the wonderful and fascinating music.

Musician (મ્યુઝિશ્યન) ગવૈયો, ગાયક.

No two people-No couple.

Wide world, સમસ્ત પૃથ્વીમાં. Whole world.

Trod-Walked on, Placed her foot on.

Trod by accident-Accidently walked over.

Horrid (હૉરિડ) ભયંકર. Dreadful.

Hidden-Concealed.

Heel-એડી.. Hind part of the foot.

Spirit-આત્મા. Soul.

Land of the Shades-પાતાળ. Nether world.

Lifted up its head-Raised its hood ફેંણુ ઉચી કરી.

Sad-Sorrowful.

Prayed to, આજીજી કરી. Entreated.

Pleaded so earnestly-So appealingly requested him.

Underworld-The land of shades or the nether worlds. The Greeks believed that the souls of men after death went to the land of shades which they thought was below the earth.

Barred બંધ કરેલો. Closed.

Guarded by–Protected by.

Glared (ગ્લેઅર્ડ) ઝળક્યું. Shone brightly.

Growled savagely જોરથી ઘુરક્યો. Barked fiercely.

Living being, જીવતા પ્રાણીને. A person who is alive.

Began to nod, ઉંઘને લીધે ડોકું ધૂણાવ્યું. Began to doze.

Melody (મેલડી) રાગ, સુર. Song.

Making lovely melody–Producing enchanting music by playing upon the harp.

Roughly તિરસ્કારથી. Haughtily.

Dread regions–Terrible land. Dangerous land.

Touched, દયાથી પીગળી ગયું. Affected with pity.

Did not turn to see-Did not turn his face backwards to see.

Promised–વચન આપ્યું. Agreed on oath to do so.

Long, ઇચ્છા કરી. Desire.

Snatched (સ્નૅચ્ડ) ઝુંટવી લેવામાં આવી. was taken away.

Sighing–નિસાસા નાંખતો. Breathing mournfully.

Wailed out–રૂદન કર્યું. Lamented loudly.

Very much like–Similar to.

Reigns (રેઇન્સ) રાજ્ય કરે છે. Rules.

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30. We Scatter Seeds.

આપણે બીજ વેરીએ છીએ.

Summary:—Just as those seeds which we may have carelessly thrown on the ground, take root and grow into plants or trees bearing fruits, so also every word that we speak or every deed that we do has its effect and will punish or reward us accordingly.

Scatter (સ્કૅટર) વેરીએ. Throw recklessly.

Seeds–It here refers to our actions.

Careless hand, બેદરકારીથી. Carelessly.

Dream (ડ્રીમ) કલ્પના કરીએ. Imagine.

Never shall see them more–They are destroyed.

Fruit (ફ્રુટ) ફળ, પરિણામ. Result.

Weeds, નકામા રેાપા. Useless shrubs.

Mar, નુકશાન કરવું. Damage, Injure, Ruin.

Healthful store–Useful crops or wholesome growth

Paraphrase of stanza 1. We carelessly scatter seeds here and there and imagine that they would no longer be seen. But their result subsists for a thousand years either in the form of useless plants which spoil the land or in the form of useful crops.

Deeds (ડીડ્ઝ) કામ. Actions.

Seem to fleet–Seem to die away and hence disappear [in the air.

Count, ગણવું. Consider. Past–Gone away.

Last, પહેાંચશે Remain, continue to be.

Judgment, ઇશ્વર આગળનેા છેલ્લેા ન્યાય. When final judgment is pronounced by god. કયામતના દિવસ સુધી.

According to the Muhammadan and Christian belief, the day will come on which the beings of the world will be judged. That day, of course, is very far off. But God knows and remembers all our actions, words, and thoughts.

We shall meet–We shall have to answer for them (and hence in that way we shall meet them.)

Paraphrase of stanza 2.

We consider the words we utter and the actions we perform as vanishing into thin air and think no more of them as things of the past. But they end not thus; on Doomsday we shall have to answer for these very deeds and words and thus they are said to last till the judgment day.

Stanza 1. We throw seeds at random into the soil and imagine that we shall never see them any more. But their fruit appears for a thousand years either in the shape of useless weeds that do not allow other plants to grow or in the shape of beautiful harvests of corn.

Stanza 2. In the same way we think that the actions we perform and the words that we utter vanish away into the air and think of them as things of the past. But these deeds and words have not passed away. We shall see them again on the judgment day when we shall have to answer before God for our deeds and our words.

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31. Alexander the Great.

મહાન અલેકઝાંડર.

PART I.

Once upon a time Alexander, then a boy of twelve, accompanied his father, Philip of Macedon who was going to buy a horse. The horse was a very large and beautiful animal but was so wild and fierce that he would not allow

any one to mount him. The king therefore, did not wish to buy that horse but Alexander offered to tame him. The father did not like the boy's pride but allowed him to have a chance. The boy had seen that the horse shied at his own shadow and so the first thing he did was to turn the horse's head to the sun, so that he could not see his own shadow; he, then, spoke, gently to him and patted him; at last he mounted the horse and galloped round and round the field, and after sometime reined the horse up and saluted. Philip was filled with pride for his son and said, 'My son, Macedon is too small a country for you! Seek a greater."

Alexander the Great (356-323 B.C.)was the king of Macedon. He succeeded his father Philip in 336 B. C. From an early age he gave hope of his future greatness. He conquered many countries; afterwards he returned to Babylon and wanted to found a big empire with Babylon as its capital. but he died in the meantime.

To look at-તપાસવાને. Inspect.

Price-કિંમત. Value.

Talent-A sum of money which was in use amongst the ancient Greeks, equivalent to about [1900 Rs.

Alexander-સિકંદર.

Star (સ્ટાર) ગોળ ડાઘો. Round speck.

Wild-તોફાની. Unruly.

No one could......with him-No one could manage him; No one could keep him in control.

To mount-ઉપર ચ્હડવા દેવું. To ride upon.

He would be no use to me–It would not be useful to me.

Frightened (ફ્રાઇટન્ડ) બ્હીધો. was afraid.

Watching-તપાસતો. Minutely observing.

Started back–પાછો હઠ્યો. Retreated.

Shadow–પડછાયો. Image reflected in sunshine.

What a pity–How unhappy, How shameful.

Has no sense to train him–Is clever enough to manage him.

Exclaimed (એક્સક્લેઇમ્ડ) મ્હોટેથી. બોલ્યો. Spoke loudly.

Sense to train him–Has the knowledge how to tame him, તેને કેમ કેળવવો તે આવડતું નથી.

Surprised–આશ્ચર્ય પામ્યો. Was astonished.

Finding fault–ભુલ કહાડવી. Think that they have made a mistake.

Manage–કાબુમાં રાખવું. Keep in control.

Chance–તક. Opportunity.

By Jove–I swear by Jupiter (It is a form of oath.)

Bridle (બ્રાઇડલ) લગામ. Rein.

Head to the sun–Head directly opposite to the sun.

Soothing–નરમાશભરેલા. Kind, sympathetic.

Patting–થાબડતો. Gently tapping.

Cloak–ઝબ્બો. Robe.

Mind–દરકાર કરવી. Take care, Heed.

Took hold–પકડી. Seized.

Jerking–આંચકા મારતા. Pulling.

Longing–ઇચ્છા કરતો હતો. Desiring.

Gallop (ગૅલપ) ચાર પગે ઉછળવું તે. Running on four legs.
Away went-Galloped swiftly. [on a king.
Courtiers (કોર્ટિઅર્સ) હજુરીઆ. Persons in attendance
Held their breath with fear--બ્હીકથી સ્તબ્ધ થઇ ગયા.
Were breathless on account of fear.
Cantered-ધીમેથી, તથા છટાથી ચાલવું. Move at a moderate gallop.
Reined him up-લગામ ખેંચીને ઉભો રાખ્યો. Made him stop by pulling the rein.
Saluted (સૅલ્યુટેડ) સલામ કરી. Salaamed, Bowed to.
Shed tears હર્ષાશ્રુ આવ્યાં. Tears dropped down owing to extreme gladness.

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33. The Village Schoolmaster.

ગામડાનો મહેતાજી.

Summary:—The village master had a hard look and all boys, especially the mischievous ones knew how severely he could control them. But the boys laughed when the master cut some jokes, for inwardly he was a humorous, and kind person. He was angry only when he found that a boy was dull or did not prepare his lessons well. Among the illiterate villagers, the schoolmaster's little learning passed as great. He could speak long words and would go on speaking, even if there were no real argument in his speech.

Noisy (નૉઇઝિ) ઘોંઘાટ ભરેલું. (છોકરાની ગડબડને લીધે) Full of noise on account of the number of boys.

Mansion(મૅન્શન) મોટું ઘર. Large house (in which the school boys sat) *maneo,* I dwell.

Skilled (સ્કિલ્ડ) હોશિયાર. Clever enough.

To rule (રૂલ) કાબુમાં રાખવા. To keep under control; To keep the boys under proper discipline.

Severe (સિવીઅર) કરડો. Rigorous, Harsh (L. *severus,* severe.)

Stern to view–દેખાવ ઉપરથીજ કરડો દેખાતો હતો. His very face indicated that he was very strict.

Truant (ટ્રુઅન્ટ) નિશાળનું નામ દઈ બહાર ફર્યા કરે એવો. The boy who runs away from school.

Boding tremblers......face–ધાકમાંને ધાકમાં ધ્રુજતા છોકરા શિક્ષક આવતાં વારને તેના મોઢા ઉપરથી જાણી જતા કે આજ કંઇ નવું જુનું થશે. The trembling little boys who, in the morning, could tell beforehand from the very aspect of the face of the master, that he would punish some one that day.

Learned to trace–જાણી ગયા હતા. Had the ability to know.

Boding–Suspecting something evil beforehand. અગાઉથીજ જાણી લેતા કે કંઈ અનિષ્ટ થવાનું છે.

Disasters (ડિઝાસ્ટર્સ) કમબખ્તી. Misfortunes L. *dis, apart* aster, a star.

Full well પેટ ભરીને. To (their) heart's content.

Counterfeited (કાઉન્ટર ફીટેડ) ઢોંગીલી; દેખાવની. Pretended. [L. *contra faico* I do.

Glee (ગ્લી) ખુશી. Joy.

Joke (જોક) મજાક. Jesting. [very jestful.

Many a joke had he–તે ઘણો મશ્કરો હતો. He was

Busy whisper ઉતાવળી ગણગણાટ, કાન કરડા કરડી. Conversation in a very low tone.

Circling round–કાનો કાન પહોંચાડી. Told by one to his neighbour. [and *via*, a way.

Conveyed (કન્વેયડ) લઇ જતા. Carried L. *con* together

Dismal (ડિઝમલ) શોકાતુર. Sorrowful.

Tidings (ટાઇડિંગ્સ) સમાચાર. News.

Frowned (ફ્રાઉન્ડ) ડોળા કઢાડયા. Appeared rigorous.

Aught (ઑાટ) કોઈ બાબત. Anything.

Learning (લર્નિંગ) જ્ઞાન. Knowledge.

The love he bore to learning–The excessive love he had for learning.

In fault–In default. તે ખામીને લીધે.

Village (વિલેજ) ગામડાના લોકો. Men of the village.

Declared (ડિકલેઅર્ડ) કહેતા હતા. Said without pretence L. *De*, *clarus* clear.

How much he knew તેને કેટલું આવડતું હતું. How much knowledge he possessed.

Cipher (સાઇફર) હિસાબ ગણવા. To cast account.

Arguing (આર્ગ્યુઇંગ) તકરાર કરવી. To enter into a dispute.

Parson (પાર્સન) પાદરી. A clergyman L. *persona*

Owned (ઓન્ડ) કબુલ કીધી. Admitted. [I person.

Skill (સ્કિલ) હોશીઆરી. Cleverness. [I conquer.

Vanquished (વૅન્કવીશ્ડ) હારી ગયેલો. Defeated L. *vinco*,

He could argue still–તે તકરાર કર્યાંજ કરે. He would continue arguing.

Words of learned length–લાંબા લાંબા તથા કઠિણ શબ્દો.

Long and difficult words which can be understood by very learned men.

Thundering sound (થન્ડરિંગ સાઉન્ડ) ગર્જના થતી હોય તેવા શબ્દો. Highsounding (words).

Amazed (એમેઇઝ્ડ) આશ્ચર્ય પમાડતા. Astonished.

Gazing (ગેઝિંગ) એક ચિત્તે જોતાં. Beholding with great attention.

Rustics (રસ્ટિક્સ) ગામડિયાઓ. Villagers L. *rus*, a village.

Ranged (રેઇન્જ્ડ) હારબંધ ઉભેલા. Standing all around.

Wonder (વન્ડર) આશ્ચર્ય. Astonishment.

Grew (ગ્રુ) વધ્યું. Increased.

And still they gazed......the wonder grew-The more they looked the greater was their wonder.

That one small......knew-એક આટલા નાના સરખા માથામાં આટલું બધું માય છે. How can he hold so much (knowledge) in such a small head?

Past is all his fame-તેની બધી ખ્યાતિ જતી રહી છે. All his reputation is gone.

The spot-The place.

Triumphed (ટ્રાયમ્ફ્ડ) ફતેહમંદ થયો. Was successful.

Is forgot-ભુલાઈ ગઈ છે. Is forgotten.

Oliver Goldsmith, born in 1728 was the son of a clergy-man. After a waste of study at Trinity College, Dublin and at Edinburgh, he made a grand tour of Europe on foot. Returning to England he produced numerous works in prose and verse. His poems "The Deserted Village" and "The Traveller" his plays "She stoops to

conquer" and "The good natured man" his novel "The Vicar of Wakefield" give him a very high place in Literature. He died in the year 1774 A. D.

The school master of that village taught his little school in that place which was resounding with the noise of boys. In appearance he was a stern man and a strict disciplinarian. I knew him very well and so also every vagabond boy. The mischievous boys had fully learnt to detect from his face in the morning the punishment he would inflict in the course of the day. They cheerfully laughed in joke at all the jokes that he made; indeed, he made many funny remarks. Whenever he appeared angry the news of likely scolding went round the whole class, each boy telling it to his neighbour. Inspite of all that he was kind at heart or if he was strict in anything it was due to his regard for learning (which taught him to be strict in discipline). All the people in the village declared that he was very learned because not only did he know how to write but he could read and understand also. In arguments also the clergyman acknowledged his ability because even if he was defeated in argument he would continue to argue further. And he spoke such bombastic and high sounding words that the village folk gathered around were

struck with wonder that such a small head could contain so much knowledge. But all his fame is now gone. The very place where he so many times triumphed in argumment is now forgotten and the village is deserted.

33. Alexander the Great.

PART II.

મહાન અલેક્ઝાન્ડર.

Alexander's father, Philip of Macedon had made himself master of all Nothern Greece; he longed to lead his army into Asia Minor but could not because he was murdered; the son did what the father could not.

Alexander was born in 356 B. C. and was trained under Aristote from whom he learned to be hardy and simple. The horse which he tamed was called Bucephalus and he made him his own. Alexander was very fond of his mother, Olympias whose single tear, he said, might be as it were sufficient to blot out six hundred letters of Antipater, the governor in charge of Macedonia, while he, Alexander, was warring in distant lands.

He came to the throne at the age of twenty and in a dozen years conquered what was in those days believed to make up the 'world', i. e., Greece, the south-west of Asia, and Egypt. In the beginning of his reign he had many enemies but he suppressed all rebellions with a strong hand. He was, then, made leader in the war against Darius, the Shah of Persia. With thirty-five thousand select men, he defeated the Persian hosts. At Gordium he cut the knot on the pole of the old chariot and so the people believed he would become master of all Asia, for so it was predicted.

Alexander was a generous foe; this is proved by the fact that he treated the wife and family of Durius who had fallen into his hands, after the defeat and escape of Darius, with great respect. He then conquered Egypt. All men in Western Asia Minor and the Egyptians welcomed him, for they hated the rule of the Persians. He founded the city of Alexandria at the mouth of the Nile, and it is to-day a great, trading city in Egypt. Then, he went on to Persia and after a great victory over Darius and his army, began to take the chief Persian towns, one after the other. Darius was murdered by one of his own men but Alexander put the murderer to death. Then, he went on to Afghanistan and the Punjab which at that time formed parts of the Persian Empire. He wished to go down the valley of the Ganges but his soldiers refused. So they returned to Persia, through Baluchistan. He wished to found a great Empire in Persia but he died in Babylon of a fever. And after his death his kingdom was divided among his generals.

States–નાનાં રાજ્યો. Petty kingdoms.

Included–ની અંદર આવેલાં હતાં. Was comprised of.

Lay–Was situated.

B-C–Before Christ.

Made himself master–જીતી લીધું. Conquered.

Longed to lead his army–Was desirous of invading with his army.

Dominions (ડોમિનિઅન્સ) રાજ્ય. Kingdoms.

Beaten back–મારી હઠાવ્યા હતા. Were defeated.

Murdered (મર્ડર્ડ) ખુન કરવામાં આવ્યું. Assassinated.

Under the charge of–સંભાળ હેઠળ. Under the care.

of; under the supervision of.

Pandit–પંડિત. Learned man.

Aristotle was a famous Greek philosopher.

Undergo–ખમવાં, સહન કરવાં. To bear.

Held in scorn–તિરસ્કાર કરતેા. Treated with contempt.

Manly (મૅનલિ) બહાદુરી ભરી. Brave, Bold. [managed.

Tamed (ટેમ્ડ) કાબુમાં રાખ્યેા. કેળવ્યેા; Kept under control

Unbroken–સવારી નહિ કરાયલેા. Not ridden before.

Government (ગવર્નમેંટ) રાજ્ય ચલાવવું. Management of state affairs, Administration.

Begged her–Requested her.

Meddle–માથું. મારવું. Interfere. Dabble.

Who had been left in charge–જેને રાજ્યનેા કારભાર સેાંપવામાં આવ્યેા હતેા. Who was entrusted with the management of state.

Was obliged–જરૂર પડી હતી. Was compelled.

Remarked રમુજમાં કહ્યું. Said jestingly.

One single tear......six hundred of his letters–The slightest sorrow of my mother would move me much more than so many letters of his.

Succeeded (સકસીડેડ) ની પાછળ ગાદીએ આવ્યેા. Came to the throne after him.

Crush–દાબી દેવાને, કચડી નાંખવાને. Annihilate the power of

Captains (કૅપ્ટન્સ) સરદારેા. Generals.

Put down–તાબે કર્યા. Subdued.

The rebels–બળવાખેારેા. Those who revolted. L. *re*, and *bello*, I make war.

Without losing a moment-એકદમ, તરતજ. At once, Immediately.

Risen in rebellion-બળવેા કર્યો હતેા. Had revolted.

Overcame-તાબે કર્યા, જીતી લીધા. Subdued, Defeated.

Chose him to be their leader-Elected him to be their commander.

Descended-વંશમાં ઉતરી આવ્યા હતા. Was born in the family of; claimed as his ancestor.

Cavalry (કૅવેલ્રિ) ઘેાડેસ્વાર, લશ્કર.

Infantry (ઇન્ફન્ટ્રિ) પાયદળ. Foot soldiers.

Strait (સ્ટ્રેઇટ) સામુદ્રધુની. A narrow passage connecting two large bodies of water.

Styled (સ્ટાઇલ્ડ) કહેવામાં આવતેા. Was called.

Hosts (હેાસ્ટસ) લશ્કર. Army.

Picked men-ચુંટી કહાડેલા માણસ. Selected men.

Phalanx (ફૅલૅન્કસ) ફેાજની એક જાતની રચના, ઘનવ્યુહ Body or troops in close solid array.

Single-handed-એકલેા. Alone.

As much as they could do-મહા મુશ્કેલીએ તેની પાછળ પાછળ જઇ શક્યા. All that they could do was to follow him.

Keep up with him-તેની સાથે થઇ જવું. Be with him in one line, Remain with him.

Chariot (ચૅરિઅટ) રથ. War-car.

Twisted cord-ગુંથેલું દેારડું. Rope made by winding one cord over another.

Knot (નૅાટ) ગાંઠ.

Untie (અનટાઇ) છેાડવી. To unfasten.

Fell apart-જુદા પડતા. Separated.

Forces his way out of difficulty–Finds out a way out of embarrassment.

·Cut the Gordian knot (It is an idiom and its meaning is "to force a way out of a difficulty."

Welcomed (વેલ્કમ્ડ) આદકાર આપ્યો. Greeted.

Oppressed (ઑપ્રેસ્ડ) દુ:ખ દીધું, જુલમ કીધો. Persecuted.

Hastened on–Marched hastily.

Pursuit (પરસ્યુટ) પુઠ પકડવી. પાછળ જવું તે. Following after.

Came up with him–તેને પકડી પાડ્યો. Overtook him.

Confusion (કન્ફ્યુઝન) ગભરાટ. Tumult, Perturbation.

Made his escape–નાસી ગયો. Fled away.

Treasures–ખજાનો. Treasury. Respect-માન Honour.

Trading town–વેપારવાળું શહેર. Commercial town.

Flourished–આબાદ થયું, સમૃદ્ધિવાન થયું. Has prospered.

Million–દશ લાખ. Ten lakhs.

Sooth–sayer–જોશી Fortune-teller.

Foretell (ફોરટેલ) ભવિષ્ય કહેવું. Prophesy.

Eagle (ઇગલ) ગરૂડપક્ષી.

Withstand–ઝીલી શકવું. Oppose, Resist.

Mounted–સવાર થયો. Rode on.

Was put in chains–બેડી પહેરાવીને કેદ કરવામાં આવ્યો. Was imprisoned. Was made a captive.

Flogged (ફ્લૉગ્ડ) ચાબખા મારવામાં આવ્યા. Was beaten with a whip.

Were getting spoiled–ખરાબ થઇ જતા હતા. Were growing worse.

Booty (બુટિ) લુંટ. Plunder.

Wagons laden with the rich spoils–Carts full of the plunder.

Deserts (ડેઝર્ટ્સ) રણ. Sandy plains.
Passes–ઘાટ. Ghats.
Taken prisoner–કેદ કરવામાં આવ્યો. Made a captive.
Struck–અજાયબ થયો. Astonished.
Into the heart–દેશના મધ્ય ભાગમાં. Into the middle part.
Shut up himself–એકલો બેસી રહ્યો. Sat alone, confined himself.
Indus–સિધુ નદી.
Mouth–દરિયાને મળવાનું સ્થાન. The part of a river by which it joins the ocean.
To found (ફાઉન્ડ) સ્થાપવું. Establish.
Caught a fever–તાવ આવ્યો. Was attacked with fever.

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34. Hohenlinden.

Summary:—Till sunset there was no sign what ever on the field of Linden of any battle. But at midnight soldiers were called to arms; the drum was beaten; torches were lighted; and the horses neighed impatiently to join the battle. Then the battle commenced; the clatter of horses and the roar of cannon produced tremendous echoes in the hills. The conflict grew fiercer and more bloody. In the morning the battlefield was densely covered over with cloud of smoke and dust. The combat was desperate; Munich must send forth all the horsemen she could gather and they must all try their very best and win or die. In such a battle out of the many soldiers on both sides, many will die and few shall remain alive. And the dead will lie where they fell.

Hohenlinden–મ્યુનીચથી દસ ગાઉ જર્મનીમાં બેવરીઆ પ્રાંતમાં ગામડું છે, A village in Germany.
Linden–હોહેન્લીન્ડનનું ટુંકું નામ છે. Another name of Hohenlinden.

When the sun was low–સૂર્ય આથમતો હતો ત્યારે. When the sun set in the evening.

Untrodden (અનટ્રોડન) પગલા પડયા વગરનો. Over which no one had walked.

All bloodless lay the untrodden snow–Before the battle the snow had no spots of blood on it.

Dark as winter–શિયાળામાં જેવો કાળો હોય છે તેવો. As dark as in winter.

Iser–જર્મનીમાં નદી છે. A river in Germany.

Rolling (રોલિંગ) વહેતી. Flowing.

Rapidly–જલદી. Fast.

Saw another sight–Because the battle was fought.

Dead of night–મધ્ય રાત્રે. Mid-night.

Commanding (કમાન્ડિંગ) હુકમ આપતા. Giving out orders.

Fires of death–Flashes of light at the time of the firing of canon.

Light–સળગાવવી. Kindle.

Scenery–દેખાવ. Sight.

When the drum......scenery–જ્યારે મધ્યરાત્રિના અંધકારને ભેદી નાખનારા, અને મૃત્યુની આગાહી આપતા હોય તેવા પ્રચંડ ભડકાઓ કરવાનો, નગારાં વગાડીને હુકમ આપવામાં આવ્યો. When at midnight orders were given by beating drums to kindle fires which dispelled the darkness and which appeared as it were like the harbinger of impending death.

Torch (ટોર્ચ) મસાલ. Trumpet (ટ્રમ્પેટ) રણશીંગડું, Bugle.

Fast arrayed–Arranged in order very quickly.

Arrayed (એરેડ) ગોઠવાઈ ગયેલા. Arranged in order.

Battle blade-તરવાર. Swords.

Furious-જોરથી. Furiously.

Charger-War horse.

Neighed (નેઇડ) ખોખારો ખાધો. Made noise.

Revelry (રેવેલ્રિ) ધામધુમ. Noisy festivity.

To join the dreadful revelry-To join the fight. (The battle is as it were) a pastime.)

Riven-ચીરાઇ જતી Split.

Then shook the hill, with thunder-riven The hills trembled as if torn asunder by the roars of the battle. Steed-ઘોડો. Horse.

Bolts of heaven-મેઘની ગર્જના. Thunderbolts.

Flashed-ચળકતા. Gleamed, shone.

Red artillery-તોપોમાંથી નીકળતા અગ્નિના ઝબકારા, Red flames issuing from the guns.

Stained (સ્ટેઇન્ડ) ડાઘા પડેલા, રાતા. Crimsoned with blood.

Torrent flow-પ્રવાહ વહેશે. The stream will flow.

Yon-yonder.

Level not yet gone high in the sky.

War-clouds-Clouds of smoke due to battle.

Dun-કાળા રંગના. Dark smoke.

Frank-Frenchman.

Furious-ગુસ્સાવાળી Angry.

Fiery (ફાયરિ) ગુસ્સાવાળી.

Hun-The Austrian.

Canopy (કૅનોપિ) ચંદરવો. Cover hung above.

Sulphurous Canopy-ઉંચે ચઢતા દારૂના તથા ગંધકના ધુમાડાનાં વાદળાંરૂપી ચંદરવો. Covering in the form of clouds of

gunpowder smoke.

Combat (કૉમ્બટ) યુદ્ધ. Battle, Fight.

Deepens–જોરથી ચાલે છે. Is raging furiously.

Rush to grave–મરી જાય. Die.

Rush to glory–વિજય મેળવે છે. Win. Become victorious.

Banners (બૅનર્સ) વાવટા, ધજા. Flags.

Charge (ચાર્જ) ધસવું. હુમલો કરવો. Attack, Rush.

Chivalry (શિવલરિ) બહાદુર લડવૈયા. Brave warriors.

Part–છૂટા પડવું. Return safe

Few shall part where many meet–Many men meet in a battle but very few return alive.

Winding-sheet–મડદાંને ઓઢાડવાનું કફન. Cloth for covering the corpses.

The snow...sheet–Snow shall be the shroud for their dead bodies.

Turf–માટીનું ઢેફું. Clod of earth.

Sepulchre (સેપલકર) કબર. Tomb, Grave.

Thomas Campbell (1777–1844)—A famous poet who published his excellent poem. 'The Pleasures of Hope' at twenty two. His shorter poems such as 'Ye Mariners of England,' 'Hoheninden,' 'The Battle of the Baltic' and 'The Exile of Erin' have also come to take a high place in British poetry. He was granted a Crown pension of £ 200 a year and was honoured with a burial in Westminster Abbey.

Stanza 1. In the evening when the sun was setting, on Linden the snow which was not tra-

mpled under foot lay all bloodless and the dark water of Iser was flowing rapidly.

Stanza 2. But Linden presented quite a different sight when at midnight the war drums were beaten and the cannon illuminated the whole scenery.

Stanza 3. By the light of the torch and by the sound of the bugle, every horseman was properly arranged in fighting order and he drew his sword ready to fight and every horse neighed eagerly to join the bloody fight.

Stanza 4. Then the mountains trembled as if torn asunder by thunder. The horses spurred by the rider rushed towards the battle field and the cannon were fired from the batteries making a terrific noise.

Stanza 5. But the light of the flashing of cannon fire became redder and the snow on the hills became spotted with blood and the blood of the warriors began to flow along the dark waters of Iser.

Stanza 6. It is morning but the horizontal sun could hardly pierce the blue clouds of smoke arising out of the fighting between the fierce French men and the fiery Austrians.

Stanza 7. The fight thickens. Go on, you brave soldiers who rush either to victory or to die in the battle. Oh, citizens of Munich (i. e.

Bavarians) unfurl all your banners and make a fresh attack with all your brave warriors.

Stanza 8. In this battlefield where so many men meet, only few will go alive: the snow will be their shroud and every sod of earth will serve as a grave of the soldier.

35. The Golden Fleece.

સોનેરી ઉન.

PART I.

There was a man called Jason. He was the son of a king but that king was deposed and another had usurped his place. Jason was educated under a strange master who taught him to play upon the harp and to ride and fight well. At the age of twenty Jason came to know about his father's fate and so to get back the throne for himself he started with a spear, a lion's skin and a pair of sandals of which he was most proud. On his way he came across a broad and rough river. He hesitated to cross it, when he was asked by an old woman to take her and her peacock through the stream. He was at first afraid of doing it but the brave words of the woman inspired him with courage and he began to wade across the river, carrying the woman and the peacock on his shoulder. Half-way across, one of his sandals stuck so fast between two rocks that his foot lost hold of it, but the woman said that it was all the better for him, in as much as the usurper would be frightened to see him with only one sandal on. Once on the other side of the river, the woman blessed him and went away. That woman was the Queen of Heaven, who now became Jason's friend, though Jason did not know it.

Fleece-ઉન. Wool. Far-off-distant.
Took place-બન્યું. Happened. [another.
Who had lost his throne-Who was deposed by
Throne (થ્રોન) રાજ્ય. Kingdom.
Cave (કેઇવ) ગુફા. Cavern. (of a triangular shape.
Harp (હાર્પ) વીણા. A stringed musical instrument
above all-Besides every thing.
Made up his mind-નિશ્ચય કર્યો. Resolved, Determined.
Wronged (રૉન્ગ્ડ) નુકસાન કર્યું. Injured, Ruined.
Cast him down from the throne-ગાદીએથી પદભ્રષ્ટ કર્યો
Dethrone. [Instead-ને બદલે. In the place of.
Set out-નીકળ્યો. Started. Sandals (સૅન્ડલ્સ) પાવડી.
Rushed right across his pathway-તેને જવાના રસ્તામાંજ
જોરથી વહેતી હતી. Which flowed past the road he
had to cross.
In dry seasons of year-In summer.
Was swollen-પુર આવ્યું હતું. Was flooded.
Wild (વાઇલ્ડ) જોરથી વહેતી. Flowing at a tremendous
To be strewn with-ભરેલું, Full off. (speed.
To wade through-માં થઇને ચાલવું. To walk through.
Rough-તોફાની. Stormy.
Ragged mantle-ચીથરીઓ તથા ફાટાતુટા ઝભ્ભો. Torn cloak.
Leaning on a staff-લાકડીને અઢેલીને ઉભેલી. Standing
against a stick.
Bid-હુકમ કરવો. Order. Hurry (હરિ) ઉતાવળ. Haste.
Peacock (પીકૉક) મયૂર, મોર.
Have something to do-કાંઇ કામ છે. Have some business.

You can see for yourself–You can personally make sure.

Slip–પગ સરકી જાય. Slide on soft ground.

Sweep away–ધસડી જાય. Drag away.

Could–If it were possible.

Pull the king off his throne–To drive the king away from his throne.

Poked (પોક્ડ) ભચ દઈને ઘોચ્યું. Thrust or pushed against.

Stepped (સ્ટેપ્ડ) પગ મૂક્યો. Placed his feet.

Half way across–When he had crossed half of the river.

Caught between–ભરાઇ ગયો. Entangled.

Stuck (સ્ટક) ચ્હોંટી રહ્યો. Was fixed.

Mind–દરકાર કરવી. Care.

By and by–ધીમે ધીમે. Gradually.

Catch sight–જોવું, નજર પાડવી. See, Look at.

Ashes–રાખ.

Blessing (બ્લેસિંગ) આશીર્વાદ. Good wishes.

My blessing be with you–I give you blessing.

PART II.

At length Jason reached the palace of tho king who was frightened when he saw him with only one sandal on, for that king was told, many years before, by a speaking Oak that a man with one sandal should cast him down from his throne. But the king was cunning and so he asked Jason to bring the Golden Fleece which was guarded by a great dragon and which, therefore, could not be taken without risking one's own life. The king thought that Jason would lose his life in trying to bring it but when he pro-

mised to give up his kingdom to Jason if he brought the Fleece, Jason boldly undertook that adventure.

Foot of the mountain–પર્વતની તળેટીમાં. At the base of the mountain.

Palace (પૅલેસ) મહેલ. Mansion.

Speaking Oakબોલતું ઓકનું ઝાડ.

Strode on–ચાલ્યો. Walked.

Heir (એઅર) વારસ. Successor.

Feast (ફીસ્ટ) જમી લે. Take your dinner.

Ram (રૅમ) ઘેટો. Sheep.

Worn out થાકી ગયેલો. Exhausted. [rance of.

In Memory (મેમરી) સ્મરણમાં. To perpetuate the rememb-

Sacred grove–પવિત્ર કુંજ. Holy garden.

Dragon (ડ્રૅગન) પાંખવાળો કલ્પીત સાપ. A fabulous winged serpent.

Of his own will–તેની મરજીથી. Willingly.

Plan (પ્લૅન) યુક્તિ. Contrivance.

Fetch (ફેચ) લાવવું. Bring.

PART III.

Accompained by forty-nine brave and strong young men of greece, Jason sailed tho ship called Argo to bring the golden Fleece. The king of the place asked Jason firstly to tame his two fiery bulls who had steel points on their horns, whose hoofs were of brass, and from whose nostrils came out great streams of fire, and secondly to sow some dragon's teeth. With his body covered over with a magic ointment given to him by the Princess, Jason tamed the bulls and ploughed the field. Then, when he sowed the teeth, armed warriors gradually rose up from the ground,

ready to run at Jason but at the suggestion of the Princess Jason threw a stone among them and each warrior, thinking that his neighbour had thrown the stone, began to fight with the other and so all were killed, fighting among themselves. The dragon which guarded the Goldon Fleece, under an oak-tree was laid to a deep sleep by Jason with holding up a little flower, given also by the princess, in front of the monster Thus, Jason took away the Golden Fleece. The king of the place sent warships after Argo but they could not reach it. Jason and his companions reached their home safely and there Jason was made king and ruled long and happily.

Market-place-બજાર. Bazar.

Trumpets (ટ્રમ્પેટ્સ) રણશીંગું. Bugles.

Row his ship-તેનું વહાણુ હંકારવાને. To steer his vessel.

The call was answered by the bravest young men. Brave youths consented to go with him.

Hercules is the Greek legendary hero, who was said to possess the strength of a giant.

Glided away-સરળતાથી ચાલ્યું. Sailed smoothly.

To the sweet sound of music-Accompanied by sweet musical notes.

Voyage (વૉયેજ) દરીઆની મુસાફરી. A journey by sea.

Harbour (હારબર) બંદર, બારૂં. Port or haven.

Prized (પ્રાઇઝ્ડ) કીમતી ગણ્યું. Valued.

Sternly (સ્ટર્નલિ) કરડાકીથી. Harshly.

Run the risk of-Am in danger of.

Tame (ટેઇમ) નરમ કરવા. Pacify. Keep under control.

Yoke (યેાક) જોડવા, ધુંસરી ઘાલવી. Tie to the yoke.

Lovely Princess–સુંદર શાહજાદી. Beautiful daughter.
Ointment (ઑઇન્ટમેન્ટ) લેપ. Unguent.
Steel points–Spikes.
Nostrils (નૉસ્ટ્રિલ્સ) નસકોરાં.
Paw (પૉ) ખોતરવું. To draw the forest along the ground.
Caught fire સળગી ઉઠ્યું. Ignited; kindled.
Set it all in a blaze–Ignited it; Burnt it in flames.
Covered–Besmeared.
Coolly શાંતિથી. Quietly.
Harness (હારનેસ) સામાન નાખીને જોડવા. Yoke.
Helmets (હેલ્મેટ્સ) લશ્કરી ટોપ. A head dress made of brass.
Glanced (ગ્લાન્સ્ડ) ત્રાસો ફેંક્યો. Was darted aside.
Took it for granted માની લીધું. Believed, Supposed.
Slain કપાઈ ગયેલો. Killed.
Coil ચુડ ભરાવવી, વિંટળાવું. Wind into a ring.
Thrust forth–Darted forwards.
Hurried (હરિડ) ઉતાવળથી આવ્યો. Came down hastily.
Out of sight અદૃશ્ય, દેખાતા બંધ થયા. Were invisible.
Warships (વૉરશિપ્સ) લડાયક વહાણ મનવાર. Men-of-War.

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36. A Psalm of Life.
જીંદગી વિષે ભજન (ગીત).

Summary:—Life is not unreal, not Máyá, because although our body dies, our soul is immortal. Knowing this, we should not care for happiness or misery, success or failure because that belongs to the body, not to the soul. Our only duty is to act in the present, without idle dreaming about

the past or the future, and without being attached to its fruit. We must remember that every minute that passes, takes away so much from the period of our life here and we have much to do and so we must daily, nay, hourly make real progress. We must try to be great, because in doing so we shall benefit not only ourselves but also others who might follow our good example and improve their life. Let us *act*, therefore, and let us not be impatient for results, for, it is well said that God sees the Truth but waits, i. e., takes a long time in distributing rewards.

Psalm (સામ) ગીત. Song
Mournful (મોર્નફુલ) દીલગીરી ભરેલા. Sorrowful.
Numbers (નંબર્સ) શ્લોક, કડી. Verses.
But=ફક્ત. only.
Dream–સ્વપ્નું. Vision.
Tell me...dream, જીવન સ્વપ્નવત છે એમ કહેશો નહિ.
Please do not tell me that life is as unreal as a [dream.
Soul, આત્મા. Spirit of the man.
Slumbers (સ્લંબર્સ) ઉંઘે છે. Sleeps.
Earnest (અર્નેસ્ટ) ગંભીર. Serious.
Grave (ગ્રેઈવ) કબર. Tomb.
Goal (ગોલ) હેતુ. End.
And the grave is not its goal મૃત્યુજ કંઈ જીંદગીનો અંત નથી. Death is not its only end.
Dust માટી Clay.
Dust thou...returnest–તારૂ શરીર માટીનું બનેલું છે ને તે માટીમાંજ મળી જશે, એવું કંઇ બાઇબલમાં કહેવામાં આવ્યું નથી. Your body is made of clay and will again be

reduced to clay when you die.

Was not spoken of the soul–આત્મા વિષે એવું કંઇ કહેવામાં આવ્યું નથી. It is not said so as regards the soul.

Enjoyment–મોજ શોખ. Pleasures.

Destined (ડેસ્ટિન્ડ) નિર્માણ થએલું. Fixed.

Farther–આગળ વધતા. Progressing.

But to act, that......to-day–આપણે એવું કરવું જેમએ કે દિવસે દિવસે આપણે આગળ વધીએ. We must act in such a manner that we can make some progress day by day.

Art is long, કળાનો અંત નથી. There is no end of arts.

Time is fleeting–વખત ક્ષણિક છે. Time is passing swiftly.

Stout (સ્ટાઉટ) મજબુત. Strong.

Muffled (મફ્લ્ડ) ઢાંકેલાં, ઉપર લુગડાં વીટી દીધેલાં. Covered with a cloth.

Drums (ડ્રમ્સ) નગારાં. Tom toms.

Funeral marches, સ્મશાન તરફની કુચ. Procession for carrying a corpse to the burial ground.

Are beating...grave સ્મશાનમાં જવાની કુચ કરવાના નગારાં વાગે છે. The beatings of our hearts are announcing the march towards the grave.

In the world's...battle આ સંસાર રૂપી વિશાળ અપાર ભૂમિમાં.

Bivouac (બિવુઍક) લડાઇમાં ખુલ્લો પડાવ. Encampment in open air.

Dumb મુંગું. Mute.

Driven cattle–હંકાતાં ઢોર. Cattle that are driven.

Strife લડાઇનો ઝગડો. (સંસાર) War.

Trust no future ભવિષ્યમાં ભરોસો રાખો નહિ. Do not talk of future. [because it is gone.

Dead Past–Past time which is no longer living

Over head...... Above, Fearing God above.

Let the dead Past bury its dead–Do not think of what has passed. Thinking of the past is useless because we cannot do anything for what has already happened.

Heart within–Our conscience within us.

Lives (લાઇવ્ઝ) જીવન, વૃતાંત. Biographies.

Remind (રિમાઇન્ડ) યાદ દેવડાવવું. Make us remember.

Sublime (સબ્લાઇમ) ઉચ્ચ પ્રકારની. Lofty.

Departing–મરી જઇએ ત્યારે. While leaving this world.

Footprints પગલાં, નિશાની. Signs. [time.

Sands of time વખતરૂપી રેતી. Sand in the form of

And departing...time અને દુનિયામાંથી જતાં પહેલાં વખતરૂપી રેતીપર તમારા પગલાંની નિશાની મુકતા જાઓ. (તમારાં સારા કામથી નામના કરતા જાઓ.) Before dying you should do something that your action may be remembered. **Sailing** (સેઇલિંગ) હંકારતો. Rowing.

Main દરિયો. Sea.

Forlorn (ફૉર્લોન) નિરાધાર. Helpless.

Shipwrecked (શિપ્રેક્ડ) વહાણ વિનાનો થઇ ગયેલો. Whose ship is wrecked.

Shall take heart–Take courage. Cheer up.

Foot prints, that...heart again સંસારરૂપી ગંભીર સમુદ્ર ઉપર હંકારતો નિરાધાર અને વહાણ વિનાનો કોઇ ભાઇ આ પગલાં

જોઇ હિંમત રાખે. Seeing which signs any helpless fellowman sailing on the grand sea of life may take courage.

Up and doing-ઉદ્યમી થવું. Be active.

With a heart-હિંમતથી. Courageously.

For any fate ગમે તે થાય તે સહન કરવાને. To bear up anything in future.

Achieving-કાંઇક કરીને. Doing something.

Pursuing-ખંત રાખીને. Persevering in the attempt.

Wait-ધીરજ રાખવી. Be patient.

For the life of Longfellow see lesson 12.

Stanza 1. Do not tell me in melancholy verses that life is as unreal as a dream; that death is the end of life and that things are quite different from what they appear to be.

Stanza 2. Life is real and substantial and death is not the end of life. It was never said about the soul that it is made up of dust and will be reduced to dust.

Stanza 3. Neither worldly pleasures nor miseries is the end or aim of life. But leading a good life which consists in acting honestly that we may be more and more advanced day by day that is the aim.

Stanza 4. Learning is infinite and our life is fast passing away and though we may be stout and brave still we are steadily marching towards

death with our hearts slowly beating like the sound of drums at the funeral.

Stanza 5. In the struggle of life in this world and during this our short stay in this world, do not become dull spiritless figures like cattle but act heroically and face all dangers.

Stanza 6. Do not depend upon the future however bright it may appear to you. Think no more of the past time but take advantage of the present time and act with all your energy but act conscientiously and be God-fearing.

Stanza 7. Try to imitate the lives of past eminent persons and make your lives also noble so that when you die and pass away you can leave your good name as an example for all time to come.

Stanza 8. So that some disappointed and dejected fellow brother who has hopelessly failed in his life may follow your example and may become cheerful again.

Stanza 9. Then let us be alert and active and with a firm heart prepared for any consequence, act and persevere and thus learn to work and then patiently wait for the fruit.

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37. Hannibal.

Hannibal was a great Carthaginian general. His father Hamilcar had made him swear when he was nine that he, Hannibal would spend his life in waging war with the

Romans who were enemies of Carthage. Before that time the Romans had wrested the island of Sicily and they thought of destroying Carthage. At the age of 26, Hannibal took command of the Carthaginian army. In year 218 B. C. he with his army sailed over the narrow strait that divides Africa (Carthage was in Northern Africa) from Spain, and set out on a long march through Spain and over the Pyrenees and Gaul (France). Then came the mighty Alps. Hannibal crossed these also but much of his army had perished. before he descended to the gates of Rome. In three awful battles the Romans were beaten, but they never despaired. No hardship, on the other hand, ever dismayed Hannibal. Now the Romans hid themselves in the hills and conducted a guerilla warfare. As Hannibal had courage and strength, so also he had generosity. He ordered that the brave Romans who had been killed and were in his hands must be buried with due respect and honour.

Hannibal's brother and most of his soldiers were killed in this long war of seventeen years. At last Hannibal returned but the Romans pursued him, and he escaped to the city of Carthage. There the councillors were for fighting on but Hannibal said that they must yield to the Romans who had proved themselves to be far superior to the Carthaginians. The Romans still watched Hannibal and were afraid of that great captain who never forgot his vow and kept on planning new wars. At length he fled to the east, as far as Armenia and thence to a village on the sea shore and there he took poison. Never would the hero of Carthage step into a Roman prison ! A few years later, another war was waged during the course of which the Romans destroyed much of the beautiful and noble city of Carthage.

Altar (ઑલ્ટર) યજ્ઞકુંડ. An elevated place where sacrifices are offered.

Swear–સોગન ખાવા, પ્રતિજ્ઞા કરવી. Take oath.

Cease to wage war–લડતા બંધ પડવું. Stop fighting.

Carry out–પૂર્ણ કરવું. Fulfil.

Presence (પ્રેઝન્સ) હાજરી. When he was present.
Mighty–Powerful.
Seaport–બંદર. Harbour.

Settled–વસ્યા હતા. Went and dwelt.

Navy (નેવી) કાફલો. Fleet.

Was wrecked–ભાંગી ગયું. Was shattered to pieces.

Model (મૉડેલ) નમુનો. Pattern.

Senator (સેનેટર) રાજ્ય સભાનો સભાસદ. A member of the council of the state.

Victorious (વિક્ટોરિયસ) વિજયી. Successful.

Peace (પીસ) સુલેહ, શાંતિ. Absence of hostility.

Everlasting–કાયમની, નિરંતરની. Perpetual.

Enmity–શત્રુતા. Hostility.

Burning desire–ઉત્કટ ઇચ્છા. Strong desire.

Burning down–નાબુદ કરવી. Destroy. [as it were.

Gate of the sea–Gibraltar was the gate of the sea

Host–લશ્કર. Army. Strait–સામુદ્રધુની.
Divides–Separates.
Rugged (રગેડ) વિકટ, ટેકરાટેકરીવાળા. Rough.

Set out–Started. Passes (પાસિઝ) ઘાટ. Ghats.

Pressed (પ્રેસ્ડ) જોરથી આગળ ચાલ્યું. Proceeded.

Steep (સ્ટીપ) ઉભી. Precipitous.

Perished (પેરિશ્ડ) મરી ગયા. Died.

Hive (હાઇવ) મધપુડો. [and trained.
Well drilled–સારી રીતે કવાયદ આપેલું. Well disciplined
Right under–Directly below.
Stout-hearted–દૃઢ હૃદયવાળા. Courageous.
Dart (ડાર્ટ) તીર. Arrow.
Scorn (સ્કૉર્ન) ધિક્કાર. Contempt.
Direase (ડિસીઝ) રોગ, વ્યાધિ. Ailment. Illness.
Dismayed (ડિસ્મેઇડ) નાસીપાસ કર્યો. Disappointed.
Despaired–આશા છોડી દીધી. Lost all hope.
Father land–જન્મભૂમી. Native land.
Had been beaten–Were defeated.
His chance had come–His opportunity had arrived.
Awful–ભયંકર. Terrible.
Fallen foe–હારેલો શત્રુ A defeated enemy.
Be dressed–પહેરાવો. Clothe.
Pyre–ચિતા. Funeral pile.
Funeral–બાળવાની. For burning. Urn–વાસણ. Vessel.
Was drawing near its end–Was going to be finished.
Horrid–Horrible, Terrible.
Sheltered–આશ્રમ આપ્યો. Gave shelter.
Kept at bay–સામો થયો, હંફાવ્યા. Resisted, opposed.
Gloomy (ગ્લૂમિ) દિલગીરી ભરેલી. Sad.
Council–Meeting.
Platform (પ્લૅટફૉર્મ) રંગભૂમિ, બોલનાર માટે ઉંચી બેઠક. A raised frame work of wood for speakers.
Yield (યીલ્ડ) શરણે થવું. Submit.
Talents–A species of coin used in ancient Greece.

Lonely-એકાંત જગ્યા. Solitary place.
Was waged-લડવામાં આવી. Was fought.
Columns (કૉલમ્સ) સ્તંભ. Pillars.
Remain to tell- Are standing to remind us.
Matched (મૅચ્ડ) હરીફાઇ કરી. Competed.

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38. Cowards.

બાયલા, (બ્હીકણ).

Death comes sooner or later to every one on this earth. No one can stop it. We should not therefore, fear it. But if we are afraid of others or of those calamities which befall us as the results of our own actions, we shall feel as much pain every time that we are afraid, as that of death itself.

Cowards die many times before their deaths- Cowards are as good as dead; thus though they are living they are well nigh dead because they are useless. [L· *cauda*, a trail.
Cowards (કાવર્ડ્ઝ) હીચકારા-બાયલા લોકો. A timid person
Valiant (વૅલિયંટ) બહાદુર પુરૂષ. Brave person. L. *valeo* I am strong.
Taste (ટેઇસ્ટ) અનુભવવું. Experience.
But-માત્ર, ફક્ત. Only. [that astonish a person.
Wonders (વન્ડર્સ) આશ્ચર્ય સરખી વાત. Miracle, Stories
Seems (સીમ્સ) દેખાય છે.
Strange (સ્ટ્રેઇન્જ) આશ્ચર્ય સરખું. Astonishing.
Fear (ફીઅર) બ્હીવું. Be afraid of.
Necessary (નેસેસરી) નક્કી, નિશ્ચિય. Unavoidable.

End છેા. Termination.

Seeing that death a necessary end, will come when it will come–Knowing that death, sure end of all persons will take place when it is destined to take place.

Will come when it will come આવવાનેા હશે ત્યારે આવશેજ. Is sure to come when comes its time.

William Shakespeare–1564–1616. He was England's greatest poet and dramatist. He was born in Stratford-on-Avon and was the son of a tradesman. He was the eldest son and was educated at the Stratford Grammar school. His famous dramas are "The Merchant of Venice"; "Julius Cæsar", "Remeo and Juliet" "Hamlet"; "Macbeth" "Othello"; "Cymbeline"; "Winter's Tale" "The Tempest"; He died at Startford church.

Cowardly persons die of fear many times before they actually die. But the brave never die but once only. Of all the things that I have wondered at I cannot understand why men should entertain fear because death which is destined to happen is sure to overtake us when we are destined to die.

39. Icebergs.

બરફના તરતા ડુંગર.

The Gulf stream is a warm ocean current flowing over western Europe. It starts from the Gulf of Mexico and streams along the eastern-coast of North America. Then it flows towards the North Atlantic Ocean. Another ocean current known as the Polar current flows southwards from the Arctic ocean into the North Atlantic ocean. It comes from the Polar seas, the home of ice and snow hence it is icy and snow.

They are called Icebergs. These icebergs come in contact with the current and melt away into the sea-water. These two currents meet off the coast of Newfoundland. The vapour over the gulf stream is frozen as it meets the cold air over the Polar current and dense fogs are formed. Hence navigation in such places becomes very dangerous. On account of fogs the steamers may either collide against or run upon an iceberg and be wrecked. Very little portion of the iceberg is seen above water. About $\frac{7}{8}$ths of the ice is below the surface. It is against this lower part of the iceberg that a steamer dashes and is wrecked.

Gulf–અખાત.

Warm–જરા ઉષ્ણુ કરે છે. Makes gently hot. [direction.

Streams northward–Flows towards the northern

Vapour (વેપર) હવા. Gas. (Atmosphere)

Current (કરન્ટ) પ્રવાહ. Flow of water.

Passage (પૅસેજ) વચગાળો, રસ્તો. Way.

The home of ice and snow–In the north pole there is all snow and hence it is called the home of snow.

Bitterly-ઘણીજ. Extremely.

Ice-bergs (આઇસબર્ગસ) બરફના પાણીમાં તરતા ડુંગર. A lofty body of floating ice.

Drift-ઘસડાવું. Are dragged.

Surrounding-Situated all around.

Off-પાસેના દરિયામાં. Near.

Freezes-ઠરી જાય છે. Turns into fog.

Fog-ધુમસ. Thin vapour seen above the ground.

Navigation (નૅવિગેશન) વહાણ હંકારવું તે. Sailing the ships at sea L. *navis*, a ship, *ago*, I move.

Dangerous (ડેન્જરસ) જોખમ ભરેલુ. Hazardous.

Steamers (સ્ટીમર્સ) આગબોટ. Big ships propelled by stream.

Collide (કોલાઇડ) અથડાવું. Clash against.

Run upon અથડાવું. Collide against.

Strikes-Dashes against.

Wrecked (રેકડ) ભાંગી જવું. Be shattered to pieces.

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40. The Loss of the 'Titanic'.

ટાયટૅનિકનો નાશ.

Summary:—The Titanic was the largest vessel that had ever been built. When she sailed for the first time from Southampton Harbour she carried 2358 people and was supposed to defy dirty weather. It was bound for New york. On the third day of her voyage, at midnight there came a sudden shock. The captain knew what it was and he ordered the water-tight doors to be closed and sent for

assistance to wireless telegraph. After sometime the life boats were lowered and the passengers were asked to put on life-belts. Women and children alone were accommodated in the boats. On this occassion the man and even some of the women showed the spirit of heroic courage and self-sacrifice. Sixteen hundred souls and untold wealth sank with the Titanic. At four o'clock in the morning the *Carpathia* came to the rescue; in time to save 703 survivors of the 2358 passengers who only four days ago had left England full of hope and joy and conveyed them in safety to New York. Some of the officers on the steam-ship including Captain Smith, willingly embraced honorable death. The Titanic sank and they died but such deeds can never die. Every Newspaper told of the tragedy; every person talked of it.

Appeared (ઍપીઅર્ડ) દેખાયું. Could be seen, Was visible.

Newspaper–વર્તમાનપત્ર.

Sentence (સેન્ટન્સ) વાક્ય.

Were mistaken–ભુલ કરી. Erred.

Thrill (થ્રિલ) ધ્રુજારો. Shudder.

Shipwreck વહાણનું ભાંગી જવું તે. Breaking of a ship.

She rose 164 feet above water–Her height above water was 164 feet.

She had been three years in building–It took three years to build it.

Proudly claimed–Confidently declared.

Unsinkable–ન ડુબી શકે એવી. So strong that she could never be in danger of sinking.

Was in charge–જેના કબજામાં હતી. Who was the captain of the ship.

Steamed out–બહાર નીકળી. Sailed out.
We may laugh at–We may treat with contempt i. e. We may not mind.
Dirty-weather–Stormy weather.
Ever rose ગમે તેટલો ઉછળે. Heaved.
Ringing cheers–Loud applause.
Spectators (સ્પેકટેટર્સ) જોનારા. પ્રેક્ષક. Lookers on. L. *Specto* I look.
On its bosom–તેની સપાટીપર. On its surface.
Fitted up–પુરી પાડવામાં આવી હતી. Was furnished.
Pleasantly (પ્લેઝન્ટલિ) આનંદથી. Cheerfully. L. *placeo* I please.
Bicycle (બાઇસિકલ) બાઇસિકલ, બે પૈડાંની ગાડી.
Bands of music–વાજાં. Musical instrument.
Swimming-bath તરવાનો હોજ.
Rushed through–Passed swiftly through.
Expensive (એક્સપેન્સિવ) કીમતી Valuable, costly.
Speed (સ્પીડ) વેગ. Velocity.
Close at hand પાસે. Near, Approaching.
Passengers (પૅસેન્જર્સ) ઉતારૂ, મુસાફર. Men who journied.
Landing–Alighting.
Icy breath–Cold breeze.
Stole over–ધીમેથી આવ્યો. Swept gently.
Whispered–ધીમેથી કહેવાયલી. Told slowly.
Unheeded–દરકાર કર્યા વગર. Uncared for.
Stealthily (સ્ટેલ્થિલિ) છાનુંમાનું. Slowly.
Was creeping (ક્રીપિંગ) પાસે આવતો. Coming near.

Was creeping.........finger–An invisible agency which through its finger of ice (in the form of an iceberg.)

Unseen hand refers to God and icy finger refers to the iceberg.

Depths–ઉંડાણ, તળીયું. Bottom.

The proudest work–The best production.

Shock (શૉક) આંચકો. Push, Jerk. [in a ship.

Berths (બર્થસ) વહાણમાં સુવાની જગ્યા. Place for sleeping

Startle (સ્ટાર્ટલ) ચમકાવવો. Make astonished; Alarmed.

Hurried–Went hastily.

Shaved–ઘસારો લાગ્યો. Just scratched or bruised.

Account for–Explain.

Grating sound–ઘસારાનો અવાજ. Noise of a clash.

Water-tight–પાણી ન આવે એમ બંધ કરેલાં. So strongly closed that no water could come in.

Sound (સાઉન્ડ) જોવું, તપાસ કરવી. Examine.

Awful moment–Terrible moment.

Was doomed–આવી બન્યું હતું. Was destined to sink.

Alarm (એલાર્મ) ગભરાટ. Excitement, Confusion.

Calmly he faced the danger–He patiently prepared for the danger.

Send for–Call.

Wireless telegraph–દોરડાં વગરના તારના સંદેશા મોકલવાનું યંત્ર. Machine which despatched telegrams without the aid of wires.

Flashed the message –સંદેશો ફેલાવ્યો. The intimation spread.

Bow–વહાણનો ગોળ મોખરાનો ભાગ. The stem of a ship.

Slanting–ઢળતો. Inclining.

Cabins–Small chambers.

Sinking–નાસીપાસ થતાં. Despairing.

Life-belts–પાણીમાં તરે એવા કમરે બાંધવાના પટા. Band tied to the waist by which one may not sink in water.

Life-boat વહાણ ડુબતું હોય ત્યારે નાની હોડી ઉતારવામાં આવે છે તેવી હોડી. Small boats launched, when the ship is in danger of sinking.

Distinct (ડિસ્ટીંક્ટ) સ્પષ્ટ. Clear.

All honour to–They deserve all honour.

Clung (ક્લંગ) વળગી રહી. Did not separate from.

Refused safety at the price of another's life–બીજાની જીંદગીના ભોગે પોતાની સલામતી સ્વીકારી નહિ. Did not condescend ta remain safe at the sacrifice of another's life.

Untold–પુષ્કળ અગણિત. Immense. Frailer–Feebler.

The sea gives up her dead–This is a sentence from the scriptures and means:–on the day of resurrection.

Flashing–મોકલતો. Sending.

Directions (ડિરેક્શન્સ) દિશા. Quarters. L. *dirigo*: I direct.

Gaining fast upon them તેમની આસપાસ ફરી વળતું હતું. Was surrounding them.

Good-bye છેવટની સલામ. Last fare-well.

Rowed off હંકારી ગઈ. Sailed away.

Panic (પૅનિક) ગભરાટ. Confusion. [out of sight.

Disappeared–દેખાતું બંધ થયું. Became invisible was

Every man for himself દરેક માણુસે પોતાની દરકાર કરવી.
Every man should care for himself only.

Electric lights (ઇલેક્ટ્રિક લાઇટ) વિજળીના દિવા.

Blazing ચળકતા હતા. Were burning. [geous, firm.

Be British-Be like brave British people; coura-

Bridge (બ્રિજ)વહાણુ પરનું પાટીયાનું ઉંચું સ્થાન. A platform made of planks

Explosion (એક્સપ્લોઝન) ધડાકો. A deafening roar.

Struck અથડાઇ. Dashed against iceberg.

Survivors (સરવાયવર્સ) જીવતા રહ્યા તે Those who outlived this mishap.

Witnesses (વિટનેસીસ) જોનારા. Spectators, Lookers.

In vain-ફોગટમાં. Uselessly.

Rescue (રેસ્કયુ) બચાવ. For saving. Deliverance.

Starving (સ્ટાર્વિંગ) ભુખે મરતા. Dying of hunger.

Conveyed (કનવેડ) લઇ ગઇ. Carried. L. *con*, *veho* I carry [breathlessly.

Gasping (ગૅસ્પિંગ) શ્વાસ ભરાઇ જતાં બોલવું તે. Speak

The ship was being wrecked. The passengers were to part from one another for ever. Some were excited out of timidity; others stood calm, being brave, while others, unable to face death with their own eyes put an end to the matter by leaping overboard. The sea was forcibly dragging in the vessel into its terrible, death-dealing grasp. At last the ship went down and all the passengers cried out together. At once all of them went down; there was silence. Only now and then a swimmer was seen coming up the surface of the sea and uttering a sorrowful, confused shriek.

Shipwreck (શિપરેક) વહાણનું ભાંગવું. The breaking of
Farewell (ફેઅરવેલ) રામ રામ. Adieu. [a ship.
Shrieked (શ્રીક્ડ) ચીસ પાડી. Uttered a loud shrill cry.
Screamed. [L. *timere*, to fear.
Timid (ટિમિડ) બ્હીકણુ. Persons having no courage
Still (સ્ટિલ) શાંત. Quiet.
Stood still–Became dumb-struck through horror.
Dreadful (ડ્રેડફુલ) ભયંકર. Terrible.
Yell (યેલ) બુમ. Cry.
Over board–ઉપર થઇને. By the side of.
As eager to anticipate their grave–વહાણ ડુબી જાય ત્યાર પહેલાં મરી જવા ઇચ્છતા હોય તેમ. As if wishing to die before the ship sank. L. *ante*, and *capio*, I take.
Sea yawned around her વહાણની આસપાસ મોજાં ઉછળતાં હતાં. The waves opened wide around the ship.
Hell (હેલ) નર્ક. The abode of evil spirits.
Sucked with her–Took with her.
Whirling (વ્હર્લિંગ) ભમરીખાતું; ચક્કર ચક્કર ફરતું. Rolling.
Grapples (ગૅપલ્સ) મજબૂત રીતે પકડે છે. Lays fast hold of
Enemy (એનિમિ) દુશ્મન. Foe. L. *e*, out of *amicus*, friendly.
Strives (સ્ટ્રાઇવ્ઝ) કોશિષ કરે છે. Tries, Endeavours.
Strangle (સ્ટ્રેન્ગલ) ગુંગળાવીને મારી નાંખવું. To choke to death by pressing the throat.
Universal (યૂનિવર્સલ) સઘળા લોકોની. Of all the men on board L. *unus*, one *verto* I turn.
Rushed (રશ્ડ) નીકળી. Was made.
Crash (ક્રૅશ) કડાકો. The loud mingled sound of many things falling and breaking at once.

Echoing(એકોઇંગ) પડઘો પડતો. Sound reflecting to the ear.
Thunder (થન્ડર) ગર્જના. Roar.
Like the clash of echoing thunder–Like the loud noise of two clouds dashing against each other.

All was hushed–બધું ચુપાચુપ થઇ ગયું. No sound was heard. Everything was quiet.

Save (સેઇવ) સિવાય. Except.

Remorseless (રિમોર્સલેસ) ઘાતકી, નિર્દય. Cruel, merciless. L. *re* and *mordeo* I bite.

Dash (ડેશ) અથડાવું તે. Striking against.

Billows (બિલોઝ) મોજાં. Waves.

At intervals (ઇન્ટર્વલ્સ) વખતો વખત. Now and then L. *inter* and *vallum* a wall.

Gushed (ગશ્ડ) ઉડતી. Rose in air.

Accompanied with (એકમ્પનીડ) સાથે થતું. Attended by L. *ad* and *con panis* bread.

Convulsive (કન્વલ્સિવ) થથરાટવાળું. Producing a violent and involuntary contraction of muscular parts of an animal body. L. *con*, together and *vello*, I pluck.

Splash (સ્પ્લેશ) અથડાતો અવાજ. A noise made by striking upon or in a liquid.

Solitary (સૉલિટરિ) આશા રહીત. Hopeless L. *solus*, a'one.

Shriek (શ્રીક) Cry (of a lonely swimmer, half choked by the waves.)

Bubbling (બબ્લિંગ) ઉછળતી. Rising in bubbles.

Cry (ક્રાઇ) ચીસ,

Agony (ઍગનિ) દુઃખ. Extreme pain L. *agon*, a contest.

Lord George Gordon Byron was born in 1788 and died in the year 1824. He was a celebrated

English Poet. He was of a morbid, passionate disposition and after leaving Cambridge plunged into a life of dissipation. Owing to some unexplained disagreement with his wife he left England in 1816 and never returned. After spending some years in Italy, he proceeded to Greece where he assisted the insurgents to free themselves from Turkey. He died of fever in the course of the war at Missolonghi. Among his best works are "Childe Harold"; and "The Prisoner of Chillon."

Stanza 1. Then the words of last farewell made a noise that, as it were, reached the sky, the shy and frightened people gave out loud cries and the brave ones remained quiet. Then some of them jumped into the sea with piteous cries as if fore seeing their death. The roaring sea encircled her like a hill and the ship slowly sank along with the waves like one who tries to kill his foe by strangling him to death before he dies.

Stanza 2. And first a loud cry-louder than the roaring sea, making a noise like that of a thunderbolt was heard. Then everything was quiet except the furious wind and the cruel, loud noise of the roaring waves; but at intervals there was heard a lonely piteous cry of some strong swimmer accompanied by the sound of falling into the water.

SOME IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

1. Kind-hearted Minister.

1. Explain with reference to the context:-
   a. Let me through.
   b. It might lose me my place.
   c. Shook his......manner.
   d. It would be more......a fee.
2. Write what you know about.
   "The Prince Consort" and "Lord Melbourne."
3. Give a brief summary of the lesson.

2. The Graves of household.

1. Explain:—
   a. Each folded flower.
   b. One sleeps where southern vines are dressed.
   c. The last of their bright band.
2. Paraphrase the following:—
   And parted thus they rest......and nought beyond O Earth!
3. Give the Prose order of:—
   And one-O'er her myrtle showers...bright band

3. What the Quilt said.

1. Write short notes on:—
   a. Kwannon. *b.* The story of the Quilt.
2. Explain the following:—
   a. Quilts are padded with cotton.
   b. Flakes of snow......feel cold.
   c. Called at.

d. It had carried its message.

3. What lesson does the story teach ?

4. The Sands of Dee.

1. Explain:—

   a. The western wind was wild and with foam.

   b. The creeping tide came up......sea.

   c. The stakes at Dee.

2. Paraphrase last two stanzas and give a summary of the lesson.

5. The Village Wedding.

1. Describe the village wedding.
2. Write short notes on:—

   (1) Best Man. (2) Bridesmaids. (3) Vestry. (4) Wedding March. (5) Service. (6) Rectory.

3. Describe the village life and compare it with the city life.
4. Compare and contrast Indian and English weddings.
5. Explain (1) In the centre of the village...a wedding or a funeral. (2) I take thee to be my wedded wife...I plight thee my truth (3) They send their good wishes by telegrams...she reads to her as Mrs. The church bells ring out a merry peal...journey of life.

6. An Old Song.

1. Explain:-(1) The long years glided swiftly...brow.
2. Tide of life...ebbing fast.
3. Her loving heart...withering power.

9. William Tell.
Part I and II.

1. Describe the life of Willam Tell as given in the text.
2. How did the Swiss gain their independence and what do you know of them ?
3. Explain (1) The Swiss regard him as their national hero...Austrian yoke. (2) Before a hand could be stretched out to stop him (3) It is unmanly to play with a father's agony (4) Thy fate was near. (5) Not unavenged my child had died.
4. Write what you know of Walter's bravery.

10. My Native land.

1. Explain:-(1) For him no minstrel...swell. (2) Living shall forfeit...renown doubly dying.
2. Recite the whole poem from memory.

12. The Wreck of the "Hesperus".

1. Explain the following words:-(1) Schooner. (2) Skipper. (3) Brine. (4) Yeast. (5) Frozen corpse. (6) glassy eyes. (7) Reef. (8) Norman's woe. (9) Rattling shrouds. (10) Carded wool.
2. Paraphrase:-She struck where the white and fleecy waves......a drifting mast.

13. Earthquakes.

Explain:-(1) But out of the woods above rose ...thousands of feet aloft. (2) That is why Solo-

mon says "a fool's eyes are in the ends of the earth"...Could not understand if he saw. (3) The sea moans and sinks back...on the land.

2. How are the earthquakes caused ?

3. Write what you know of the earthquake which the author experienced in the Phyrenees.

4. Enumerate the various tricks that the underground stream plays.

15. The Greeks and their Gods.

1. Write short notes on:-Jupiter, Venus, Acropolis. Olympus and Agora.

2. Describe the states of Athens as it was in the Golden Age of Greece.

3. Write what you know of the Greeks of ancient times and their Gods.

4. Explain:-(1) To them everything in nature seemed alive. (2) The Agora was surrounded by a marble colonnade. (3) This was the work of Pheidias...the world has ever seen.

17. Both sides of the Question.

Explain:-(*a*) It is very probable...in so public a place as this. (*b*) They charged each other at full speed. (*c*) To consider both sides of the question.

2. What did you learn from the story ?

3. Write short notes on:-Picts and Druids.

18. Modest Merit.

1. Explain clearly the stanza given in the text.

Explain:-Newton's law of Gravitation.

2. What do you know of Newton as a man and as an inventor and enumerate some of the invention and discoveries made by him.

3. Explain the terms. (1) Solar system. (2) Prismatic colours. (3) Binomial Theorem. (4) Differential calculus. (5) Sun-dials.

19. Sir Issac Newton.

4. Explain with reference to the context:- (1) He read through Euclid in a few days...and worked alone by himself. (2) I keep a thing constantly before me......into full clear light. (3) Nature and Nature's laws lay...all was light.

1. Why was Bristides called "Aristides, the Just and why was he ostracised ?

2. Compare and contrast the characters of Themistocles aristides.

21. Story of Greek Hero.

3. Explain:-(1) The law of Ostracism. (2) Under cover of darkness. (3) Smooth tongued orator. (4) To be at home in.

4. Describe the battle of Salamis.

22. The man of Life Upright.

1. Paraphrase:-Thus, scorning all the care... and quiet pilgrimage.

2. Whom do you call a man of life upright and how does he fare in the world ?

23. Volcanoes.

1. Name some great volcanoes and write briefly about the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius.

2. Describe the stages of a volcanic eruption.

3. Explain:—(1) Crater, lava, cone. (2) and that was the end of a......science. (3) But these, as they are hurled into the cool air above...... bigger continually.

4. Write what you know of Pliny and the ruins of Pompeii.

25. The story of Baucis and Philemon.

1. Write out in brief the story of Baucis and Philemon.

2. Explain:-(1) The walls moved slowly up and farther apart...to tiles of gold. (2) Where they had stood were to be seen...to one another.

27. The Romans.

1. What do you know of the foundation of Rome?

2. Write what you know of the extent and glory of the Roman Empire.

3. What led to the fall of the Roman Empire?

4. Write short notes on:—(1) Patricians (2) Plebians (3) Roman peace (4) Dictator (5) Colosseum (6) Gladiators (7) Goths and Huns (8) Byzantium.

29. Story of the Golden Harp.

1. What do you know about the magic effects of Music?

2. Write in brife the story of Orpheus and Eurydice.

3. What lesson did you learn from the story ?

4. Explain clearly:-(1) Its eyes glared......to pass out. (2) At last the sweet singer died......a bright star.

31. Alexander the Great.

1. What do you know of Alexander's early life ?

2. Who was his teacher ? and how did he teach him ? What was his system of teaching ?

3. Describe Alexander's invasion of the Punjab and enumerate some of his conquests.

4. Write notes on:-(1) Gordian knot(2)Phalanx Hellespont (4) Darius.

5. Write what you know of Alexander's love ...s mother.

Explain with reference to the context:-(1) ...r does not know...six hundred of his ...rs (2) As the cords fell apart the soldiers said...the Gordian knot. (3) " Like a king, " replied Porus.

35. The Golden Fleece

1. Relate briefly the story of Jason and the Golden fleece.

2. How did Jason get the Golden fleece and why was fleece Golden ?

3. Who usurped Jason's throne and what do you know of Jason's master.

37. Hannibal.

1. Write what you know of Carthage.

2. Form an estimate of Hannibal's patriotism and his generosity.

3. Explain with reference to the context:—

a. As bees gather to defend their hive... against Hannibal.

b. Stern and cruel as Hannibal was...was fallen foe.

c. One of their poets said, "It is sweet and proper to die for one's fatherland.

d. In this lovely spot......and so died.

40. The Loss of the Titanic.

1. What do you know of the strength Titanic and her equipments?

2. Give in short a summary of the lo[illegible]?

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